Beaver & Gephart

# Bellefonte Republican.

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VOL. XXIV BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING. JANUARY 26, 1893. NO 4

## A SAVAGE IN THE CHAIR

### Chief Wolff Takes the Speaker's Seat In the House of Representatives.

### THE STATE OF OUR FINANCES

**At the End of the Fiscal Year the Surplus In the Treasury Will Be Just $2,000,000—Next Year It Will Be Better.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—There was an amusing scene in the chamber of the house prior to the meeting. A full blooded Indian, Chief Wolff of the state of Washington, was seeing the sights of the capital, and of course his steps tended toward the large building located on Capitol hill. Here he was taken in charge by Frank Gorran, an employee of the house who has a humorous side to his nature. The gaudily bedecked chief, with feathers waving over him, and who used a miniature feather duster as a fan, was escorted to the chair and took the speaker's seat.

He occupied it with dignity, although he was somewhat at sea as to the use of the gavel. He mistook it for a pipe, and the end piece went naturally to his mouth. He was corrected and made several attempts to call the house to order. A facetious member—a Democrat, of course—suggested that this was the first savage who had occupied the speaker's chair since the retirement of Speaker Reed.

He was then escorted to Bourke Cockran's seat, and amid the laughter and applause of all present figured for 10 minutes as a typical Tammany brave.

The journal having been read, Mr. Kilgore objected to its approval, whereupon Mr. Cates (Dem.) of Alabama moved that it be approved, and on that motion demanded the previous question. The previous question was ordered—yeas, 214; nays, 3—and then the journal was approved by a mere quorum, 168 voting in the affirmative and none in the negative.

Then Mr. Lockwood (Dem.) of New York called up senate joint resolution directing the secretary of war to investigate the subject of raft towing on the great lakes.

**In the Senate.**

After the ordinary morning business the senate bill to encourage the construction of electric railroads, which had been reported on the 20th of January from the committee on commerce and had then been placed on the calendar, was on motion of Mr. Morrill (Rep.) of Vermont taken from the calendar and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Hoar (Rep.) of Massachusetts, from the judiciary committee, reported back a substitute for the bill to establish a court of appeals for the District of Columbia, and after explanation it was agreed to. A conference was asked, and Messrs. Hoar Wilson (Rep.) of Iowa and Pugh (Dem.) of Alabama were appointed.

Mr. Hale (Rep.) of Maine reported from the committee on naval affairs an amendment to be offered to the naval appropriation bill authorizing a contract for the construction of one battleship of about 9,000 tons displacement, two armored coast defense vessels, 10 gunboats of 800 to 1,000 tons displacement and 8 first class torpedo boats. The amendment was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Faulkner (Dem.) of West Virginia introduced a bill for the admission of Utah as a state, and it was referred to the committee on territories.

Mr. Dolph (Rep.) of Oregon offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the state department for information as to consular fees.

Mr. Hansbrough (Rep.) of North Dakota offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the interior department for information as to lands excluded from the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad company as mineral lands.

The senate, on motion of Mr. Mitchell (Rep.) of Oregon, proceeded to executive session.

The credentials of Mr. Hawley (Rep.) of Connecticut for his third senatorial term, commencing March 4 next, were presented and placed on file.

**Condition of the Treasury.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Chairman W. M. Springer of the ways and means committee received from Secretary Foster of the treasury department the statement that he has been expecting for some time showing the condition of the treasury and its estimated condition at the end of the present and at the end of the next fiscal year.

The statement shows that during the first six months of the present fiscal year the receipts from all sources were $234,419,215 and the expenditures $230,571,006, leaving an excess of revenues over ordinary expenditures of $3,848,209. The cash in the treasury, including gold reserve, July 1, 1892, was $132,143,426, and on Dec. 31, 1892, $129,092,588.

The total estimated revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are $466,371,350 and the total estimated expenditures $464,671,350, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures for the current fiscal year of exactly $2,000,000. The estimated cash balance available June 30, 1893, is placed at $120,992,377, which includes $100,000,000 for the gold reserve fund.

For the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1894, the secretary estimates that the revenues from all sources will amount to $490,121,365 and the estimated expenditures, which, however, do not appear to include miscellaneous and extraordinary expenditures, at $457,261,335, or an estimated surplus of $32,860,030.

To this the secretary adds the $20,992,377 cash balance above the gold reserve estimated to be available June 30, 1893, making an estimated available balance on June 30, 1894, of $53,852,407, from which must be deducted $5,000,000 for redemption of past due bonds, fractional currency and national bank notes and $1,000,000 for probable payments on mail subsidy contracts, leaving the balance $47,852,407.

There are contract liabilities of about the amount of this balance, and it is estimated that $40,000,000 in contracts will be payable in 1894, which would bring the real working balance down to $7,852,407. The expenditures on account of pensions estimated in this statement for the next fiscal year amount to $166,831,350, or an increase over the amount which it is estimated will be spent for pensions this fiscal year of only $5,496,350.

**A Rear End Collision.**

VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan. 26.—Passenger train No. 7, west bound on the Grand Trunk, was wrecked at Haskell by running into the rear end of a freight train. The engineer of the passenger train was seriously hurt, and several of the passengers were badly bruised.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1893

If the cholera gets a foothold in the United States next summer by reason of inadequate quarantine laws, the Tammany members of the House, aided by a few others of the Kilgore stripe, will be responsible for it. Quarantine bill, which recently passed the Senate without a division is generally admitted to be a good bill, and entirely free from even the slightest taint of partisanship. About the only criticism made of the measure was that it does not actually provide for a complete system of federal quarantine, but as it practically does the same thing it was not opposed on that account. It was supposed that the House would promptly pass the bill just as it was, in order to avoid delay and possible failure to meet the emergency that every intelligent medical man in the country knows is almost at hand, and if orders had not been received from the Tammany boss to oppose it such would probably have been the case. As it is the Tammany members and a few others held out against the bill and loaded it with amendments, none of which have improved it, the evident object being to defeat quarantine legislation. 'Tis a fearful responsibility, but what cares the Tammany crowd for that, so long as it gets its own way.

Ex-Speaker Reed was right when he recently said that when Congress did not legislate it was simply because it did not wish to do so, and it is daily becoming more certain that Speaker Crisp and his associate bosses do not wish the House to legislate at this session. They have almost decided to give the democrats a chance to make themselves solid with the next administration by setting a day to vote on the bill providing for a suspension of the purchase of silver, which has been favorably reported from the committee on Banking and Currency. Speaker Crisp, who is the controlling spirit of the committee of Rules, does not in reality favor this bill, but he has promised to give it a chance, and there is now only one thing that stands in the way of a cloture rule being reported setting a time for voting on the bill, and that is the fear that the Stewart Free-coinage bill, which was passed by the Senate at the last session, may be offered as a substitute and adopted. If Mr. Crisp really thought that this bill could ever get through the Senate he would probably not have promised to give it a chance to get through the House.

Senator Proctor has taken up an idea that was the pet hobby of his predecessor, Senator Edmunds, for many years, and will introduce a bill providing for the establishment of a great National University in Washington, to be under the control of the Government.

The report that Judge Gresham had been or would be tendered a seat in the coming Cabinet was not at all pleasing to a majority of the democrats in Congress, although few of them have publicly expressed themselves. It is known that Judge Gresham made a secret visit to Washington a few days ago, and that he held conference with Mr. Carlisle and other prominent democrats known to be in the confidence of the President elect. Senator Brice says he knows that Gresham can be in the Cabinet if he wishes to.

Democrats say that the acceptance of the Treasury portfolio by Mr. Carlisle makes it certain that there will be an administration tariff bill presented to the House of the fifty-third Congress, and that it is to devote his time to the preparation of that bill that Senator Carlisle's resignation will take effect on the fourth of February. If this is true, it also indicates that an extra session of Congress has been determined upon, because if Congress was not to meet until next December there would be no necessity for hurrying up the preparation of the bill. Republicans do not, of course, believe in one man legislation, but if one man is to prepare a tariff bill the most of them would prefer Carlisle to any other democrat; he will make a democratic bill, and that is what republicans want to see, believing that the inevitable result will be the return of the control of the Government to the republican party. The House committee on the election of President and Vice-president has made a favorable report on the bill for the repeal of all federal election laws. The House will almost certainly pass this bill, but it will be a useless showing of the party cards, as there is no probability that it will even get before the Senate at the present session. The attempt to pass this bill through the Senate of the next Congress is certain to result in one of the bitterest and most prolonged Parliamentry fights of the time, as the republicans will feel justified in resorting to any honest method to defeat it.

The republican Senators have in caucus agreed to disagree on the silver question, and to leave every Senator to vote as he may feel disposed.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, a man whose name is as familiar to the American people as that of almost any other, died suddenly at his residence in Washington at half-past 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, January 11. His death, which was wholly unexpected was due to heart failure. Thus has passed away a man who made for himself a famous record during the war of the rebellion, and who has always enjoyed the reputation of being one of the ablest of American lawyers and statesmen.

Gen. Butler was a son of the Granite State, having been born at Deerfield, November 5, 1818. He was graduated from Waterville College in 1838, and admitted to the bar in 1840, since which time he has led an eventful life, always figuring conspicuously either at the bar, in politics or in war. Originally a Democrat, he changed his politics during the war, and subsequently assumed a sort of middle-man position between the two parties. In response to the call of President Lincoln for troops for the defense of the National Capital, Gen. Butler, as commander of the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts infantry, marched his men to the seat of danger, and during the remainder of that eventful struggle remained in high command, winning for himself laurels not only as a military commander, but for energy and ability displayed by him in regard to other than military manœuvres. He was censured by some for the aggressive position taken by him while in command at New Orleans, and many charges were preferred against him, which were either refuted by impartial historians or by the courts when he appealed to them. These charges were mostly inventions of rebels and their sympathizers in the North. One of the brightest pages in the life of Butler was his course at New Orleans. His solving the slave question when he did, by refusing to return the escaped negroes on the ground that they were "contraband of war," paved the way to ultimate manumission. After the war Gen. Butler served his country as a Congressman and his State as a Governor. Gen. Butler was one of the ablest men of his time. He was sincere in all he did—the friend of the poor man, but not the enemy of the rich; intensely American in all things, yet a sympathizer with the oppressed of all lands. As a lawyer, publist and soldier he has placed his name high on the roll of the great public men of the day, and his memory deserves to be honored for all time.

THE Greevy-Scull contested election case from the Twentieth District of this State has been disposed of by the unanimous report of the committee in favor of Congressman Scull, the sitting member. This ends the three contests for seats in the present Congress from Pennsylvania. Two of them failed utterly. In the other instance the Democratic contestant was awarded the seat, but he lived only a short time to enjoy it. These contests are exceedingly expensive and time-wasting luxuries which should never be undertaken without the strongest reason for righting a positive wrong. In neither of these instances did the Democratic contestant have any just ground for proceeding; each had been beaten in a district previously represented by a Republican.

IN ATTENDING THE FUNERAL OF President Hayes Mr. Cleveland not only shows sympathy and consideration, but he rebukes those of his followers who renew the foolish "fraud" cry over the bier of the deceased ex-President. No occupant of the highest office in the land had his title so explicitly guaranteed as Mr. Hayes. It was approved and verified by the Electoral Commission, a tribunal created especially to try the issue, and by Congress, one house of which was politically opposed to Mr. Hayes.

"I have noticed in my own business life extending over nearly seventy years, that every reduction of the Tariff (or the Tariff for revenue only plan) has brought wretchedness and ruin. Nothing is more certain than that the advocacy of Free-Trade comes from foreigners who want to break up our industries."—Peter Cooper.

## ONE DEADLOCK BROKEN

### Kansas Populists Join the Democrats and Nominate Martin.

### FIXING THE CABINET SLATE

**The Latest Announcement Is That William F. Harrity Will Be the Next Postmaster General—Garland For the Supreme Court Bench.**

TOPEKA, Jan. 26.—In the Populist caucus ex-Governor John Martin was nominated for United States senator on the 14th ballot.

It is no longer a matter of doubt who will succeed Senator Perkins in the United States senate. The nomination of Judge John Martin of Topeka by the Populist caucus renders his election almost a certainty, and only a miracle will prevent a ratification of the choice of the Populist caucus by a sufficiently large Populist and Democratic vote to give him the necessary majority. The action of the Populists has surprised and disturbed the Republicans, and directly after they had ineffectually balloted in joint session this morning for J. K. Hudson, the new nominee for state printer, Speaker Douglass announced that the Republicans would meet in caucus. The caucus will determine upon the best policy to be pursued in the session in view of the nomination of Martin.

EX-GOVERNOR MARTIN.

**The Cabinet Making.**

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 26.—President Elect Cleveland and ex-Secretary Bayard sat up until a late hour in consultation. Ex-Secretary Whitney was also closeted with Mr. Cleveland. It is believed here that Mr. Harrity is positively booked for the postmaster generalship. He is expected to visit Mr. Cleveland here. Mr. E. C. Wall of Wisconsin will, it is said, be tendered the secretaryship of the interior. National Committeeman E. B. Smalley of Vermont is also at the Cleveland cottage.

Mr. Cleveland, it is said, will appoint to the French mission Robert McLane of Baltimore, ex-minister to France.

The prediction is made that Mr. Cleveland will appoint his former attorney general, Augustus H. Garland of Arkansas, a justice of the supreme court. Mr. Garland is said to have the largest practice in the supreme court of any attorney in the United States.

**No Choice In Wisconsin.**

MADISON, Jan. 26.—In the Democratic caucus Schmidt of Waukesha county returned to Knight after having supported Mitchell since the third ballot. The announcement was received with applause. On the 26th ballot Tracy abandoned Mitchell for Knight, and the applause was renewed. There was no change on the 27th or 28th ballots. After the caucus adjourned the legislature met in joint convention and voted for senator. There was no choice.

**Dowling Confirmed.**

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The nomination of Thomas J. Dowling of Albany to be commissioner of labor statistics in place of Charles F. Peck was reported favorably to the senate from the finance committee and confirmed with no negative votes. A number of bills were introduced in both houses.

**A Warrant For Gleason.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of ex-Mayor Gleason, charged with larceny in the second degree. Search warrants have also been issued for the recovery of the books and papers taken from the different departments.

**To Oust Sherrill.**

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Attorney General Rosendale announces that he will begin a quo warranto action in the supreme court to oust Isaac W. Sherrill from the office of county treasurer of Dutchess county.

**Nevada's Silver Senator.**

CARSON, Jan. 26.—William M. Stewart was re-elected to the United States senate by the Nevada legislature. He was the silver party candidate and received a unanimous vote.

**Smith Elected Senator.**

TRENTON, Jan. 26.—The legislature in joint session elected James Smith, Jr., United States senator. The Republicans voted for William J. Sewell.

**Mills Re-elected.**

AUSTIN, Jan. 26.—In joint session the legislature elected Roger Q. Mills United States senator. Mr. Mills had 143 of the 153 votes cast.

**And the Fox Got Away.**

MANHEIM, Pa., Jan. 26.—A party of fox hunters with a pack of 40 hounds started out from the Washington House. The fox was large and wild, and, when dropped, instead of running to the country, ran around through alleys and lots in the town. It created great excitement until finally caught. The animal was taken to the outskirts of the town and again dropped, but managed to escape.

**Blaine Just the Same.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Dr. Johnston who visited Mr. Blaine, reported no material change in the patient's condition. Mr. Blaine suffers no pain whatever and appears to be comfortable. While he has gained no strength he is no weaker than on yesterday.

**The de Lesseps Culpable.**

PARIS, Jan. 26.—M. Franqueville has decided that Ferdinand de Lesseps, Charles de Lesseps, Henry Cottu, Marius Fontane, ex-Deputy Sans-Leroy, ex-Deputy Gobron, M. Arton and M. Blondin are culpable. The trial is still on.

**Boston and Maine's Vice President.**

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The directors of the Boston and Maine railroad have elected W. K. Niver, formerly of the Philadelphia and Reading, to be vice president, with a salary of $25,000.

**To Replace the Alva.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—William K. Vanderbilt sailed for Liverpool to complete arrangements for the construction of a new steam yacht.

**Germany Smiles on Russia.**

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia upon the czarowitz.

### "Having Done All, Stand."

Paul the apostle had large views and clear, common sense, as well as stalwart moral courage. He held firm to the truth as he saw it "through good report and through evil report."

There were no railroads in his days, and he, great preacher that he was, carried purse and script on foot in his itinerant journeys. Fortunately they were not heavy enough to weigh him down. He was a sort of untitled Bishop, with a diocese reaching from Damascus to Rome, and it took him years to go the rounds. So he used to write letters—epistles in Biblical phrase—to the little companies of devout believers gathered together by his inspired earnestness. He had many kinds of persons to reach, and those primitive Christians, devoted as they were, had their human failings, just as good men and women have them today. He exhorted them to soundness of doctrine, but he was ever mindful to emphasize the true life, to warn those attempted by Corinthian corruptious, to quiet the contentions, and especially to brace up the infirm of purpose. He had a good deal of what we call "clear grit"—a noble element for the upholding of the truth. If Paul knew a faint hearted Christian, weak in will and likely to disavow his faith, he flung a great thought at him that made him show his colors like a man. This brings us to the text near the end of the sermon-not the regular way, but well enough for a lay preacher. "Having done all, stand," said the heroic Paul-a volume in a sentence. Let it apply to American life as he applied it to Jews and Gentiles ages ago.

The great truths which protectionists advocate may be sorely baffled for a time. Paul "fought with wild beasts at Ephesus." Hold to the truth as you honestly see it. Never flinch or fear. Let there be no fair weather protectionists. Keep in mind those great and brave words, "Having done all, stand."

### BURNED OUT.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* says: On Monday night shortly before eleven o'clock the residence of J. Milton Furey, 148 North Fairview street was discovered to be on fire by a gentleman and he rapped at the front door. Mr. Furey and his family had retired and when he heard the raps and before he got up he heard the flames roaring and cracking the glass. He immediately jumped up, snatched his two children and made his way as best he could through the smoke to the front door. The alarm was given and the fire department promptly responded. The plugs, however, were frozen, and the firemen were compelled to go to Kistler's tannery for the water. One stream could only be secured, which by the time it began playing on the flames, enabled the fire to gain considerable headway. The roof was burned off and the walls badly damaged. Mr. Furey with the assistance of the firemen and neighbors succeeded in getting the greater portion of his household goods out of the building. The house belonged to the estate of Thomas Kinsley and was covered by insurance in the German American company, represented by the Gearhart agency.

The neighbors kindly furnished the firemen with hot coffee while the fire was in progress.

Mr. Furey was a teacher in the Bellefonte public schools for several years. He is a native of Centre county and has hosts of friends here. His father, John W. Furey, lives at or near Pleasant Gap. Many persons in this county are interested in anything that concerns him.

—All the works in and around Bellefonte will start or be about to start until after the 1st of April. They start in the minds of many people every year, just before renters want to make new leases as we have advised our readers before to make all contracts and calculations on the basis of Bellefonte *as it is* and not as these gentlemen say it is going to be. then you will be onthe safe side and make no mistake.

### CONFESSED HER CRIME.

**A Woman Committed Murder and Her Conscience Troubled Her.**

HASTINGS, Neb., January 20.-Mrs Anna Mason, a handsome young woman was arraigned in the District Court yesterday, for assassinating Delvan S. Cole three months ago. The victim, a wealthy citizen of this city, wasfound in the park surrounding his handsome residence, shot through the brain. No clue could be secured, and no one was suspected.

Last Saturday Mrs. Mason went to the Sheriff and confessed that she killed Cole. She declared that her conscience troubled her and she desired to pay the penalty. When arraigned she pleaded guilty, but requested an opportunity to tell her story. She said:

"I was married about six years ago. For a long time my husband and I were very happy. We were very poor, and he had to borrow money. It was planned to begin housekeeping as soon as we could afford it.

"I tried to get up a class in piano instruction. Then I grew sick. After I recovered my husband took me out driving. He said he would get a divorce. I begged him not to do it,

"Father was taken very sick and died. Then I went to live with my sister. I gave piano lessons, and used to practice on a piano belonging to Mrs. Michael Cole's daughter. I used to go there twice a day, and as she was often not at home I had to go to Mr. Cole to get the key.

"He wanted to know why my husband and I did not live together. I said we were too poor. Mr. Cole said he was well off and had a number of farms and he could help us. Then he asked me not to tell Ed. about it. He asked me to do writting for him at his office.

"He kept urging me and I told him to go away. Finally I went to his office. I needed work. He locked the door and forced me accede to his wishes.

"I confessed it to my husband, and he said: 'That man has got to die, and if you won't kill him I will.' About three weeks before Mr. Cole was shot my husband gave me a revolver and showed me how to use it. I had a meeting with Mr. Cole, and I tried to get spirits enough up to kill him, but my courage failed me.

"In the afternoon of Sunday, July 31, Mr. Cole requested permission to see me, and I made an appointment to meet him in his park that night. Then I determined to murder him for his wrong to me.

"About 10 o'clock I went to the park. He came forward and attempted to embrace me. On the impulse of the moment I thrust the revolver into his mouth and fired. He dropped dead."

The Court sentenced the woman to four years in the penitentiary.

### CONFISCATED FOR FREEDOM

The country owed to Gen. Butler a debt of gratitude for the summary manner in which he settled the Negro question for the army at the beginning of the war.

Slaves ran away from their rebel masters and took refuge within the Union lines. The administration did not wish to offend Union men living in the border States who owned slaves, but was determined not to hand the poor creatures back to servitude. Public opinion was not prepared for a general emancipation. The administration was perplexed and in a dilemma. Gen. Butler found a way out. He recognized the claim that slaves were property and then enunciatied the indisputable proposition that in time of war the property of the enemy was subject to confiscation.

That settled it. The slaves were "confiscated" and given their freedom. Afterward President Lincoln proclaimed liberty throughout the land, and one glorious day the sun rose upon a republic that was indeed free.

JUSTICE LARMER was elected to Congress thirty-six years ago, and he has been through all the Interval in public life to a large or less extent. He came of a family in which genius ran to the very edge of insanity and sometimes beyond it. He had great natural powers, and he took a dreamy, poetic interest in spinging theories and philosophies about current affairs. Waked up, he was what is called a "brilliant" talkers; but he had sluggish temperament, steady, continuous industry was insupportable to him, and his life illustrated, as has many another, that this is a world in which "brilliancy" accomplishes but little unless it is backed by industry.

THE reported persecution of wealthy Hebrews in Pike county, Miss., reads like a story from Russia. Negroes driven from Hebrew plantations, houses burned, armed guards protecting the owners! No wonder labor is demoralized and real estate is a drug on the market. No wonder, the report adds, that capital fears to entrust itself to such protection.

—James L. Weaver, of Milesburg, is assisting county treasurer Gramly in making up his year's reports.

## On The Road To wealth.

Not long ago, Jimson went home all worked up with excitement. He had been reading an advertisement of a patent incubator, and, after figuring on the thing and finding that all he had to do in order to become wealthy was to build one and go to work hatching out chickens for market, he decided to do this.

He immediately informed Mrs. Jimson of his intention, but, being of a practical turn, and endowed with considerable good hard sense, she failed to see the glinting, glimmering gleam of gold in the scheme, and did not enthuse to any great extent, or go into conniption fits.

Jimson was sanguine, however, and not to be discouraged nor turned from his purpose.

"I tell yon, Mrs. Jimson, we'll wear diamonds," he declared. "Don't believe it eh? Well, then, listen; I buy six hundred eggs; cost ten dollars. The incubator hatches five hundred of the eggs; we keep the chickens till they are of market-table age and size, and sell them at twenty-five cents a piece—that's one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Ten dollars from one hundred and twenty-five dollars leaves one hundred and fifteen dollars clear profit. Just think of it! We'll be rich, Mrs. Jimson; do you hear?"

Mrs. Jimson heard, and Jimson was enthusiastic, and so sure he was on the high road to wealth, that she could not help believing.

"But how are you going to make this—incubator?" she wanted to know.

Jimson was right at home here. He had everything already figured out—his plans all matured.

"You know that old bed up in the northeast bed-room, where I slept all last summer?" he asked.

Mrs. Jimson remarked that, owing to the fact that she had made that particular bed up, after it had been slept in by Jimson, some hundreds of times, she was not likely to forget it.

"Well," declared Jimson, "I shall convert that bed into an incubator."

And he did. He put a kind of wire mattress on the bedstead, and then put a small stove under this. Some hollow iron pipes were run lengthwise of the bedstead to equalize the heat, and the incubator was ready.

Jimson bought all the eggs in town, and went to work to set the incubator up in business.

Some old bed-clothes were thrown over the wire mattress, and upon these was placed a layer of eggs. Another lot of bed clothes and a second layer were placed above the first, and so on, till the stock of eggs were exhausted.

Jimson was so tickled over the success of his scheme thus far, that he stayed out late that night celebrating, succeeding in acquiring a two-ton jag.

Along about three o'clock in the morning, Jimson said, "G'in'!" to the boys, and meandered off home. He had hard work unlocking the door, but finally did so, and succeeded in getting upstairs without waking his wife.

She had sat up till midnight waiting for Jimson, but had finally gone to bed and to sleep.

At the head of the stairs, Jimson, in his befuddled condition, made a mistake, and went into the room he had slept in the summer before—the room where the incubator was—instead of the room he was then using as a bed-room.

He was tired and sleepy, and something else, and clambered into bed at once—in the incubator! He was so muddled he did not discover his mistake, and was soon snoring away like a lord. The top layer of eggs had no covering of bed-clothes. Jimson had plumped down among and upon the eggs, smashing them by the dozen. In moving his feet, he kicked the regulator of the stove, turning on a good cheerful fire, and soon he was a rolling, tumbling mass of humanity, tortured by the heat and bathed in perspiration and eggs.

He snored all night, till broad day-light, and was found by Mrs. Jimson in the morning.

When she opened the door she was nearly floored by the terrible odor— an awful mixture of beer, whisky, eggs and Jimson—that greeted her, and she came very near fainting at the disgusting spectacle presented by her husband. She was mad when she got over being disgusted, and she routed Jimson out with the broom. Every egg in the incubator was smashed, the incubator was a wreck, aud so were Jimson's hopes of becoming a millionaire.

"Oh, you're a beauty!" said Mrs. Jimson, scathingly. "Goin' to be rich, ain't we?—goin' to wear diamonds, all on account of your great incubator? Oh, yes, that looks like it!"

And she pointed a withering finger of scorn at the wreck.

Poor Jimson! his hopes were blighted, and it took all day and seven pounds of good soap to get him washed clean.

Then he burned the incubator, swore Mrs. Jimson to secrecy, and annouuced his intention of never again scheming to acquire riches.

### THE USE AND ABUES OF WHISKEY

This subject could be dwelt upon to a considerable length, and yet much would remain untold, but all agree that the use the proper use of pure rye whiskey is an absolute necessity, especially so nyw, when nature insists upon being stimulated. All regular physicians prescribe rye whiskey, and justly claim that Klein's Silver Age and Duquense whiskies are justly celebrated. They do this not only because they have tried them but because the leading hospitals use them—find them the best stimulants in the world. Silver Age sells for $1.50 and Duquense for $1.25 per full quart. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Ask for them or send to S. Schloss, Williamsport, Pa.

### AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

How Dispatches Were Carried From Governor Curtin to President Lincoln.

During the crisis of '61, when Washington was isolated four days by reason of the bridges and wires being destroyed, Governor Curtin was anxious to get dispatches to Lincoln. He called on a senator from Crawford (who afterwards died at Kirkbridges) and myself to make sure to deliver them. We cannot at this time realize the intense excitement at that period. The dispatches were important and involved some danger in delivery. To secure success Mr. Lincoln went via Havre de Grace and I took the railroad via Hagerstown. The Governor gave me letters to Lincoln and Seward and the necessary introduction. There might be danger if the papers were found in my posession. The orders were memorized.

A young lady with brilliant black eyes—a daughter of the major and a friend of Governor Curtin—volunteered to make safe transit of the letters which she had. The way it was accomplished I leave to the imagination of the reader. I safely arrived at Hagerstown and took the omnibus for Frederick City, twenty miles. The vehicle was full of strangers. Everyone was silent and reserved—scarcely a word spoken except the universal topic—the weather. No remark made about Rebels, Union or Secesh, although the subject was uppermost in the minds of all, and it was most natural that the travelers present were interested.

At 2 o'clock a. m. five strangers engaged a vehicle direct for Washington, seventy-seven miles. We soon became sociable and to our delight we were all Unionists and gave our first impression of each other at the time we met in the omnibus. All were of one opinion, except one, a Yankee (from Kansas), who said he thought that I, and in fact all the party, were true except one, pointing to Mr. Armitage, a merchant tailor from Boston, and that he looked suspicious. We all enjoyed this remark and especially the tailor. We halted at Rockville for some refreshments and there learned that a man was arrested the day previous and searched, but we passed along. On our arrival ot Georgetown, I learned that the Seventh regiment of New York, had arrived, which gave great relief.

Mr. Lincoln did not fare quite as well. In passing through Maryland he hired a horse and assumed an air of an itinerant preacher. He always wore a white cravat and a black suit, and he certainly appeared like what he seriously represented himself to be. He was arrested by a party of rebels, who were greatly excited over our critical affair. They demanded his purposes and whence he was going. He frankly told them that it was his mission to preach the gospel to a fallen nation and shrewdly intimated that he was anxious to visit his friends in the South and by his friendly advance to do something to restore peace among people of one nation. They scrutinized his appearance and concluded that he was honest. One of the party, feeling conscious of doing injustice to a stranger, very politely invited him to join them in some old Jersey apple jack. With a serious devotion to his calling, he respectfully declined and said he was absorbed in trying to fulfill his holy mission, to preach the gospel to a fallen nation. After he returned we met in the senate chamber and he briefly recited his adventure and added that when he was invited to imbibe in Jersey apple jack, "It was the most unkindest cut" of all—he never was so infernal thirsty in all his life.

O. H. WHEELER.


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### FROST HAS STRUCK DEEP.

The frost of the past two weeks has entered the earth in all directions in this region, as deeply as it was ever known to penetrate, and as a consequence the claim put forward by a naturalist some days ago, destruction to bugs and bug eggs must have been enormous. The effect of this on orchards and vineyards will be very beneficial to their growths, and therefore next season's fruit crop ought to be large. However, there is so much conflicting opinion on this subject as to render it impossible to decide which is correct. Whatever will assure a large crop is always welcome to lovers of such luxuries who are ready to endure any amount of cold to be assured a good crop of fruit of every kind.


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### SHE MARRIED THE GHOST.

The stage coach which ran between Paris and Marseilles had just reached Grenoble when the young Baron de Saint Andre climed up to the front seat.

Here he found a good-looking fellow of his own age, and straightway the two became great friends. At the end of an hour they began exchanging confidences after the manner of youth.

The scion of noble stock was on his way to Paris to buy an officer's brevet, so as to serve his country, as his ancestors had done before him; the other, who was the son of a rich tradesman, was also bound for Paris for the purpose, however, of marrying an heiress, the daughter of an old friend of his father.

"It is an even thing!" cried the young baron laughingly. "A mere money matter for each of us. The little god Cupid has no more concern in your business than mine!"

"Then you mistake," returned the other. "I have never seen Sylvia, but I fell in love with her, once and forever, the first time I laid eyes upon her portrait. Judge for yourself.

He opened a tortoise-shell case and Saint Andre exclaimed admiringly:

"What an angel! Indeed, my dear fellow, you are very fortunate to have that charming, dainty creatures picked out for you."

"I do not complain," said the bridegroom elect, "and now I am going to sleep if this miserable, jolting concern will allow me, I am expected to breakfast at my future father-in-law's as soon as I reach Paris, and as I shall then be presented to my betrothed I want to look as well as possible."

At the end of three days and two nights the heavy stage coach lumbered into the metropolis and the two travelers went to the nearest hotel and engaged two rooms intending to take a little rest. Saint Andre had just thrown himself upon the bed when he heard deep groans in the next room, and on rushing in, found his late companion rolling on the floor in agonies of pain. The servants were summoned, a physician was brought in and the latter declared that the patient was suffering from acute colic, which had probably been contracted before he left home and had been aggravated by the fatigue of the journey. He pronounced the malady a very serious one, and so it proved, for in spite of every care, the youth expired at the end of an hour.

Saint Andre was overwhelmed by the catastrophe, and when he found that he could do nothing more for his friend he stood gazing sadly at the lifeless clay which lay on the narrow bed in the bare hotel room. Poor fellow! So young, so gay, looking forward to a bright future, and now snatched away without warning! What would the fair bride-elect say when she heard of this tragedy?

Saint Andre dreaded the bearing of the sad news to the family, but there was no one else to perform the errand, and so he set off carrying with him the dead youth's satchel.

When he reached the stately mansion the front door flew open and two footmen in livery came to meet him. One relieved him of his satchel, and the other took his hat and cloak and a voice was heard exclaiming joyfully:

"Monsieur, here is your son-in-law at last!"

"Dear fellow!" cried a little, fat, white-haired man, rushed into the hall, "let me embrace you," and he clasped the newcomer rapturously to his heart.

As soon as he could get his breath Saint Ander said hurriedly:

"Pardon me, sir, but—"

"I pardon you for being late," interrupted the other. "Look, it is 10 o'clock and breakfast is growing cold. Come in and see my daughter. The little puss has been watching the clock for hours and is all impatient to meet you."

He pulled the young man into the breakfast room as he spoke and, without pausing an instant, added: "My wife, Uncle Dorival, Aunt Dolarice, here is the son-in law at last; Sylvia, my child, bid him welcome—"

"I beg pardon, sir," cried Saint Andre, but again his host interrupted him.

"Don't tell me that you wish to draw back at the last moment, my dear fellow! Everything has been arranged by my esteemed friend, your father, but if you have any objection to urge I will hear it later; bad news can always keep. Now let us sit down to breakfast at once and be merry. Sit by me, son-in-law, and give me your opinion of this pigeon bisque."

The visitor was young and very hungry, having fasted since midnight. The shock of his comrade's sudden death had unnerved him somewhat, and so for the time being he yielded to the force of circumstances.

"Come what will," he said to himself, "I cannot bear to put a dampener upon the joy of these good people; at least not until they have had their breakfast."

He joined, therefore in the general merriment, smiled sweetly upon blushing Sylvia, the bride elect, and replied unhesitatingly to his supposed future father-in-law's inquiries.

"How is your Aunt Armanda, my son?" asked the old man suddenly. "I remember her as a charming young woman; when I was 20 I came near falling in love with her! We must keep her in good graces, for she will leave a snug little fortune to her nephew."

"Dear aunt!" exclaimed the youth in a tone of deep affection; I hope she will enjoy life for many years longer," and his pious wish was rewarded by a glance from Sylvia's dark eyes. Aunt Dolarice also listened to him with delight.

"He has the instincts as well as the bearing of a born gentleman," she whispered to her brother. "Who would think that his ancestors had always sold cinnamon and nutmegs!"

Uncle Dorival, who read cyclopedias and was thought very learned, retorted quickly:

"And why should he not have as fine sentiments as a nobleman? Away with your absurb notions, sister! All men are equal!"

The clock struck 2 and Saint Andre suddenly felt a pang of remorse for the part he was playing, as he recollected that he had to arrange for his friend's burial and would be expected at the hotel. He therefore rose from the table, and announcing that he had important business to attend to, prepared to leave. His host protested in vain, Sylvia looked up in blank amazement and every one entreated him to remain.

"I do not understand," began the old man, following his visitor to the front door. The young man interrupted him. saying solemnly:

"I will explain. At eleven o'clock this morning I died, after a short and sudden attack of colic, and I gave the hotel proprietor my word of honor that my body should be removed this afternoon. You see, therefore, that if I were to absent myself any longer it would be very awkward." With these words he disappeared, leaving the old father overwhelmed with amazement.

When the rest of the family heard what had been said they decided that the youth was joking.

"He had humor," said Uncle Dorival, "I shall congratulate him the next time I see him. He will be here in time for supper."

But supper time came and passed and there was no sign of the son-in-law. The family became anxious and alarmed, and toward 8 o'clock they sent a message to the hotel to inquire for the passenger who had arrived there by coach that morning. The proprietor sent back word that the gentleman named had died at 11 o'clock of colic, and that the body had been taken away for burial in the afternoon. The news was received with unbounded astonishment and little Sylvia burst into tears as she declared that she would wear mourning as if she were a widow.

"It was his ghost that came here," said the girl's mother in a tone of awe, but Uncle Dorival shrugged his shoulders.

"Do ghosts eat and drink as he did?" he asked. "That fellow was merely some young scapegrace who wanted to play a trick on us and get a good meal at the same time." Nevertheless the ghost story went the round of the servants' hall, and the footman boasted of having seen a spirit in broad daylight. The tale spread until it became a subject of wonder in boudoirs and drawing rooms, and the fair young widow who had never been married wore a black gown and veil and shed passionate tears for the affianced husband whom she had seen but once.

Two weeks later she was wandering about the graden one evening, listening sadly to the songs of the nightingales. The stars were shining brilliantly, but the sight of their beauty only served to increase her sorrow.

"Alas!" she sighed, "if he were but here to stroll with me along these pathways!"

As she spoke a cracking of boughs near her made her start with terror, and in another instant a man broke through the flowering shrubs and knelt at her feet. The stars were shining to some purpose then, for by their light she recognized the face for which she had been longing, and in a voice which betokened mingled joy and dread she cried:

"Then you are not dead!"

"No, indeed, sweetheart," he answered softly; "I am alive, and I hope to live and love you for many a long day yet."

When the two young people entered the drawing-room the family were playing back-gammon. A look of amazement greeted the appearance of Saint Andre and every one being dumbfounded the young baron had no difficulty in telling his story, which he concluded by asking for Sylvia's hand.

The marriage took place as soon as the proper period of mourning had elapsed, and Aunt Dolarice was triumphant.

"Did I not tell you he had the bearing of a nobleman?" she cried.

"All's well that ends well, and a baron is as good as a grocer," said Uncle Dorival.—Romance.


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## WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1893.

The intrinsic firmness of the Stock Market that has been so apparent for some months past in the face of many unusually depressing influences, seems to be at last finding expression in a genuine upward tendency of prices. Wall Street has watched those influences with remarkable self-possession, and, whilst the "bears" have been permitted to use the unfavorable circumstances to their full bent, holders have steadily stuck to their properties, from confidence that the dangers would not prove permanent and that sooner or later the market would take a favorable turn. It has required no little nerve and steadiness of judgment to hold on against conditions sufficient to create general demoralization; and it is no small guarantee for the future of the market that it is in control of holders so well qualified by foresight and resources to take care of their interests.

Perhaps the most potent influence that has held back the "bulls" from active operations has been the uncertainty as to what might develop out of the silver situation. They have cared less for what might come out of the negotiations with foreign powers than or what might be done by Congress in respect to home silver purchases. Within the last few weeks, evidence has been daily accumulating of an earnestness and unanimity of public feeling against further increasing our stock of that metal which puts it almost beyond doubt that, before the danger point is reached, the Law of 1890 will surely be repealed without qualification; this growing belief not only seems to strengthen confidence in our currency system but will also greatly improve the chances of a settlement of the whole question through the adoption of on international system of bimetallism.

It is mainly the growth of faith in respect to this contingency that has contributed to the upward tendency in prices which has developed with the opening of the new year. The impulse has also been helped by the fact that prices have been comparatively low. The market has for months past failed to respond to the tendencies legitimately arising from the great crops of 1891 and to the unusually prosperous activity of business throughout 1892. The following quotations for leading railroad stocks at the beginning and the close of 1892 illustrate that fact:

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| Canada Southern | 61⅜ | 56½ |
| Erie | 34½ | 24 |
| Lake Shore | 123⅛ | 127½ |
| N. Y. Central | 110¾ | 109¾ |
| Atchison, Topeka & s. F. | 35½ | 33¾ |
| Pennsylvania | 57⅝ | 57½ |
| Chicago, Bur. & Q. | 109½ | 97¾ |
| St. Paul | 82⅝ | 77½ |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 116½ | 111⅝ |
| Rock Island | 89¼ | 82½ |
| Missouri | 63½ | 56¼ |
| Illinois Central | 109¼ | 99¼ |
| Canadian Pacific | 92½ | 90½ |
| Central Pacific | 34 | 27¾ |
| Northern Pacific Pfd | 75½ | 47½ |
| Union Pacific | 48¾ | 39⅞ |
| Southern Pacific | 39½ | 33⅝ |
| Cheaspeake & Ohio | 26½ | 23½ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 84¼ | 71⅛ |
| Norfolk & Western Pfd | 55 | 38 |
| Texas Pacific | 13½ | 9¼ |

We have omitted from this comparison the stock of the coal roads and coal companies, because they have been forced up to fancy prices by notable artificial arrangements. But the twenty-one active railroad stocks here cited show that, instead of their being helped by the prosperous influences that have benefited trade at large throughout the past year, they were selling at the close of 1892 at an average of nine points below opening figures of the year. This fact largely explains the firmness with which stocks have been and are still held and, at the same time, it affords a reason why prices should be expected to rule higher.

The strengthening tone of the Stock Market is also helped by the appearance that the export movement in gold will soon exhaust itself; and the "Street" is disposed to the opinion that we have about reached the culmination of the extraordinary shipments of that metal. Four important circumstances seem to distinctly favor that view. (1) The probability of the Government suspending purchases of silver favors the cessation of the return of our securities from Europe and may quite possibly create a new demand for them from English investors. Indeed, for some weeks past, this tendency has been quite conspicuous, the exports of securities having largely exceeded the amounts returned. (2) The dangerously unsettled state of French politics and the remarkable declarations of the German Chancellor in giving his reasons for an enlargement of the Imperial army, are both calculated to unsettle confidence in a wide range of European investments, which would naturally have the effect of improving the demand for American securities. (3) Again; the prospect of the reduction of duties upon a wide range of our imports is calculated to restrict our foreign purchases of such articles until the change in the duties takes effect, which will probably not be earlier than eighteen months hence. This tendency will be likely to give us a healthier condition of our foreign trade balance through 1893 than existed in 1892. (4) And again; the accumulations of gold in Europe within the past year have been so large that it is hardly likely the movement will be further encouraged. The seven great national banks of Europe now hold $100,000,000 more gold than they did a year ago, of which only $25,000,000 has gone towards the monetary preparations of Austria-Hungary; showing that these institutions are carrying very unusually large cash balances; and, considering that prevailing rates of interest are exceptionally low and that business is everywhere depressed and home investments in a measure discredited, it seems more reasonable to expect that these idle funds will seek outside employment than that they will be intentionally augmented.

Concurrently with these probabilities of a more favorable course of the gold movement, after next Saturday's shipments, there is the usual large reflux of currency from the interior incident to this season of the year. The prospect thus favors an ease in the local money market from this time forward; and the fact is producing a disposition among lenders to put out their funds more freely on time loans, which is calculated to encourage the upward tendency in the prices for securities.

Thus the leading factors affecting the Stock Market appear to be distinctly favorable to an improvement in values, and purchases of good stocks at current prices are likely to yield a profit; but, in view of uncertainties that nevertheless attend the situation, we advise taking profits occasionally on the pronounced bulges, so as to be in position to buy in again on the setbacks.

HENRY CLEWS.

## COUNTRY LIFE.

I think that there is no life, even under the most favorable circumstances, quite so desirable as free country life. Taken in all of its phases of moral and physical advantages, it is the ideal life—the life that towers far up above other planes of existence. The secret of its superiority, is that it comes more in contact with Nature and is obedient to its laws to a greater degree than elsewhere. Wherever Nature fashions and molds humanity, we always find the best and truest types of manhood and womanhood. Of course I do not mean that intellectual development is not a necessary factor in life for no life is of much services to the world without its uplifting power. But I am sure that the natural goodness of men and women is more thoroughly developed and sustained in country life than elsewhere. I am sure that the laws of social life in the town and city dwarf and deform the nobler instincts and desires of humanity, while those of the country are more congenial to their growth and development. While sometimes country life may lack the polish and conventionalities of town society, yet it has more of real social generosity and cordiality. There is always more real disinterested benevolence among the people of sparsely settled localities than in the crowded centres of town and city. As a rule people care a great deal more for each other in country places, and the social life is freer from discordant elements than in the populous town where everybody is constantly coming in contract with everybody else.

I cannot understand how one can live in God's beautiful country and not love intensely the great Creator of the visible out-doors. If the great beauty of earth and sky cannot touch the human soul, I think it must be very blind and hard. I am sure it often does, and this gives grace and beauty of character to the dwellers of the country.

I am sure that country life is far pleasanter and more free from annoyances than any other. The constant fret and strife of town life are unknown in the simple unrestrained existence of the rural homes and a higher and noble standard of right is the governing principle of action in them.

Vice and crimes do not thrive in the country. They are the legitimate offspring of the town and city. They exist the most easily in places that are overflowing with human beings. They evidently dislike the cool sweeping breezes, the blue sky, and fields of waving grain and daisies. They love the gas-laden, smoky air, high, dark buildings and narrow alleys of the city. They love the filthy dens into which the pure mountain air never comes, and the blessed sunlight cannot enter with its yellow threads of gold.

Vice and crime always hold themselves aloof from country life, which in turn recoils in horror from these hated elements of sin.

Country people, as a rule, are true and loyal to right, and they cannot be bought and sold like a piece of merchandise. The wild politician knows that his oily words will fall upon stony ground, when he meets the intelligent farmer. His power to buy and hold his victims are in the rum cursed populous towns.

Recognizing all these facts, as any intelligent person must, it is strange that any should ever try to slur and belittle country life. It is the grand life—the free life and the best life of all.


PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

Symptom—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

s 24-1 y

It "gets there" every time—Mr. Anton Marx, 2425 DeKalb St., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have suffered with rheumatism for the last two years, and have doctored considerably but Salvation Oil is the only remedy that has effected a cure."


## ADDRESS OF EX-PRESIDENT R. B. HAYES.

IMMIGRATION—THE CHIEF SOURCE OF CRIME.

The annual address of ex-President Hayes before the National Prison Reform Association, of which he is chairman, has come to be looked forward to as one of the most interesting events in the crusade against crime in this country. The address delivered in Baltimore recently, at the twenty-first session of this congress, is not behind any of its predecessors in suggestiveness.

* * * * * * * * *

The most interesting point in Mr. Hayes' address, however, is the change in his attitude toward immigration. He has heretofore been known as an advocate of unrestricted immigration. "Confident and hopeful," he says, "of the educational and regenerating power, and influence of a republic where religion and conscience are free, where public schools abound, where all are trained to rule under a government of the governed, I have heretofore stoutly maintained that our country without anything more than a temporary inconvenience can absorb, assimilate, and enroll as citizens any number of aliens likely to seek our shores." But stern facts have compelled him to a radical change in his position on this question, and he now asserts that "immigration as it exists to-day is the lion in the path of the progress of America."

Such strange language from so close and unselfish a student of crime as ex-President Hayes should attract the attention and carry great weight with those who have to deal officially with immigration. Mr. Hayes made this distinct assertion: "Among our people of American birth and parentage a careful reading of the statistics for the past generation will show that crime has largely diminished and is still decreasing. Strike from the appalling catalogue of crime in our country all of the lawbreaking due to the immigration of recent years and the crimes of prison reform in the United States will be amply vindicated. The crimes of Europe are laid at our doors." That immigration was adding to the crime of the country has long been known, but that the great increase in the criminal class is due solely to this cause has not been popularly known before.

It cannot be possible that the American people will permit this great wrong to go on indefinitely. The burden has already become too great to bear and an immediate remedy for the evil is demanded.—*The Philadelphia Press.*


AN ENEMY BAFFLED.

There is an enemy with whom thousands are familiar all their lives, because they are born with a tendency to biliousness. With this enemy they are constantly battling with ineffectual weapons. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will baffle it. Mere purgatives will not reform a disordered condition of the liver indicated, not by constipation alone, but also by sick headaches, yellowness of the skin and eye balls, nausea, furred tongue and uneasiness, more particularly upon pressure on the right side, upon and below the short ribs. Avoid drastic purgatives which gripe and weaken the intestines, and substitute this world-famous anti-billious cordial, which likewise removes malarial, stomachic and kidney complaints, rheumatism and nervousness. As a laxative of the bowels, painless but effectual, it improves appetite, sleep and the ability to digest, and possesses the additional advantage of a standard tonic.

"*My Sick Sisters,*

"Let me tell you something.

"I have no motive other than to do you good.

"For years I have been almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms: shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, faintness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the U. S., but *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* has done more for me than all the doctors.

MRS. HARRIET WAMPLER

"I feel it my duty to tell you these facts that you also may be cured. My heart is full of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham."—*Mrs. Harriet Wampler, 507 Kasota Block, Minneapolis, Minn.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

*Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.*

Nothing On Earth Will

**MAKE HENS LAY**

LIKE

**Sheridan's Condition Powder!**

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS

Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.

*Good for Moulting Hens.*

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $40; send six to prevent Roup," says one customer.

**If you can't get it send to us.**

We mail one pack 25c. Five $1. A 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, price 25 cents, free with $1.00 orders or more. Sample copy of THE BEST POULTRY PAPER sent free.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass

Would you rather buy lamp-chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?

Common glass may break or not the minute you light your lamp; if not, the first draft may break it; if not, it may break from a mere whim.

Tough glass chimneys, Macbeth's "Pearl-top" or "Pearl-glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.

Where can you get it? and what does it cost?

Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH CO.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH

PRICE 50 CTS.

IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.

may 27-1y

FAT FOLKS REDUCED From 15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies that do not injure the health or interfere with one's business or pleasure. It builds up and improves the general health, clears the skin and beautifies the complexion. No wrinkles or flabbiness follow this treatment. Endorsed by physicians and leading society ladies. PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL. Harmless. No Starving. Send 6 cents in stamps for particulars to DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO, ILL.

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to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

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LOW ARM ONLY $20

HIGH ARM $25.00.

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Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials.

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Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science, Civil, Mining and Electrical Engineering, and Chemistry. Annual Commencement, June 29th. Fall term begins September 15th. For Catalogue, address

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Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as sexual exhaustion, drains, losses, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill-health, etc. This electric belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.

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SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
No. 819 Broadway, New York.


## RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Dec. 19, 1892.

| STATIONS | Dis | WESTWARD A.M | WESTWARD P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LOCK HAVEN | | 4 40 | 9 25 |
| Flemington—f | 1.8 | 4 43 | 9 29 |
| Mill Hall | 3.0 | 4 46 | 9 31 |
| Beech Creek | 8.3 | 4 56 | 9 42 |
| Eagleville—f | 9.9 | 4 59 | 9 45 |
| Howard | 14.5 | 5 07 | 9 54 |
| Mt. Eagle—f | 17.7 | 5 14 | 10 02 |
| Curtin | 19.9 | 5 18 | 10 09 |
| Milesburg | 23.5 | 5 25 | 10 18 |
| BELLEFONTE | 25.2 | 5 35 | 10 28 |
| Milesburg | 29.5 | 5 45 | 10 38 |
| Snow Shoe Int | 24.8 | 5 48 | 10 43 |
| Unionville | 28.5 | 5 55 | 10 51 |
| Julian | 32.9 | 6 05 | 11 00 |
| Martha | 37.0 | 6 13 | 11 09 |
| Port Matilda | 40.4 | 6 21 | 11 17 |
| Hannah—f | 45.7 | 6 28 | 11 26 |
| Fowler—f | 45.0 | 6 30 | 11 29 |
| Dix—f | 46.3 | 6 32 | 11 32 |
| Bald Eagle | 49.3 | 6 38 | 11 38 |
| Vail | 51.2 | 6 42 | 11 43 |
| East Tyrone | 53.0 | 6 45 | 11 46 |
| TYRONE | 54.3 | 6 52 | 11 55 |

| STATIONS | Dis | EASTWARD A.M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TYRONE | | 8 10 | 3 10 | 7 25 |
| East Tyrone | 1.3 | 8 17 | 3 17 | 7 32 |
| Vail | 3.1 | 8 20 | 3 20 | 7 35 |
| Bald Eagle | 5.0 | 8 25 | 3 24 | 7 39 |
| Dix—f | 8.6 | 8 30 | 3 30 | 7 45 |
| Fowler—f | 9.3 | 8 32 | 3 33 | 7 48 |
| Hannah—f | 10.6 | 8 36 | 3 37 | 7 52 |
| Port Matilda | 13.9 | 8 43 | 3 44 | 7 59 |
| Martha | 17.3 | 8 51 | 3 52 | 8 07 |
| Julian | 21.4 | 8 59 | 4 01 | 8 16 |
| Unionville | 25.8 | 9 10 | 4 10 | 8 25 |
| Snow Shoe Int | 29.5 | 9 18 | 4 17 | 8 32 |
| Milesburg | 30.8 | 9 22 | 4 20 | 8 35 |
| BELLEFONTE | 33.5 | 9 32 | 4 30 | 8 45 |
| Milesburg | 36.8 | 9 47 | 4 40 | 9 00 |
| Curtin | 34.4 | 9 56 | 4 46 | 9 07 |
| Mt Eagle—f | 36.6 | 10 02 | 4 50 | 9 15 |
| Howard | 39.8 | 10 09 | 4 57 | 9 22 |
| Eagleville—f | 44.4 | 10 17 | 5 15 | 9 30 |
| Beech Creek | 45.0 | 10 20 | 5 08 | 9 33 |
| Mill Hall | 51.3 | 10 31 | 5 19 | 9 44 |
| Flemington | 52.5 | 10 34 | 5 24 | 9 47 |
| LOCK HAVEN | 54.3 | 10 37 | 5 25 | 9 50 |

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

| Westward P.M | Westward A.M | Stations | Dis. | Eastward A.M | Eastward P.M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 50 | 10 00 | SCOTIA | 25.5 | 9 21 | 4 00 |
| 5 05 | 10 18 5.3 | Fairbrook | 20.2 | 9 09 | 4 25 |
| 5 15 | 10 28 8.7 | Penna. Furnace | 16.9 | 8 56 | 4 15 |
| 5 21 | 10 34 10.6 | Hostler f | 15.0 | 8 50 | 4 08 |
| 5 26 | 10 46 12.3 | Marengo f | 13.3 | 8 43 | 4 01 |
| 5 32 | 10 52 13.5 | Loreville f | 11.1 | 8 37 | 3 75 |
| 5 39 | 10 58 15.2 | Furnace Road f | 10.4 | 8 31 | 3 49 |
| 5 43 | 11 02 15.8 | Dungarvin f | 9.8 | 8 27 | 3 45 |
| 5 53 | 11 10 18.2 | Warriors Mark | 7.4 | 8 19 | 3 38 |
| 6 03 | 11 20 20.5 | Pennington | 5.1 | 8 10 | 3 30 |
| 6 15 | 11 32 23.5 | Stover | 2.1 | 7 58 | 3 10 |
| 6 25 | 11 40 25.6 | TYRONE | | 7 50 | 3 18 |

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Dec 19 1892.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 10.25 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.25 p m.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.50 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.

Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Dec. 19th, 1892

| Dis. | Westward P.M. | P.M. | | Eastward A.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 5 45 | 2 00 | MONTANDON | 8.30 | 9.1 | 4 55 |
| 1.5 | 6.15 | 2.08 | Ar LEWISBURG Lv | 8.20 | 9.6 | 4 47 |
| 1.5 | 6.15 | 2.08 | Lv LEWISBURG Ar | | 9.00 | 4 47 |
| 5.4 | 6.21 | 2.17 | Bichl f | | 8.53 | 4 39 |
| 6.8 | 6.28 | 2 22 | Vicksburg f | | 8.47 | 4 35 |
| 10.7 | 6.37 | 2 31 | MIFFLINBURG | | 8. 8 | 4 27 |
| 13.1 | 6.42 | 2.36 | Barber f | | 8.53 | 4 22 |
| 15.2 | 6.47 | 3.41 | Swengle f | | 8.47 | 4 17 |
| 16.1 | 7.50 | 3.44 | Millmont | | 8.25 | 4.15 |
| 18.6 | 7.58 | 3.51 | GLEN IRON | | 8.17 | 4.07 |
| 23.5 | 7.07 | 3 00 | Parsee f | | 8.8 | 3.59 |
| 28.9 | 7.18 | 4 11 | Cherry Run f | | 7.7 | 3.48 |
| 32.2 | 7 27 | 4 20 | Paddy Mt. Tunnel f | | 7.8 | 3.40 |
| 33.9 | 7 31 | 4 23 | Ingleby f | | 7.45 | 3 37 |
| 36.6 | 7 38 | 4 30 | Coburn | | 7.8 | 3.30 |
| 39.6 | 7 45 | 4 37 | Zerby f | | 7.30 | 3.23 |
| 43.4 | 7 55 | 4 47 | Rising Springs | | 7.2 | 3.14 |
| 46.2 | 8.02 | 4 53 | Penn's Cave f | | 7.14 | 3.07 |
| 49.2 | 8 09 | 5 01 | CENTRE HALL | | 7.06 | 3.01 |
| 51.6 | 8.16 | 5 07 | Gregg f | | 7.00 | 2.54 |
| 54.5 | 8 23 | 5 13 | Linden Hall | | 6.52 | 2 47 |
| 56.7 | 8 2 | 5 18 | OAK HALL | | 6.47 | 2 42 |
| 58.3 | 8 32 | 5 22 | LEMONT | | 6.43 | 2 37 |
| 60.2 | 8.37 | 5 27 | Dale Summit f | | 6.38 | 2.33 |
| 63.5 | 8 47 | 5 37 | Pleasant Gap f | | 6.28 | 2 23 |
| 65.2 | 8 5 | 5 40 | Axeman f | | 6.25 | 2 20 |
| 67.4 | 8 55 | 5 45 | BELLEFONTE | | 6.2 | 2 15 |

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
F. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

| EASTWARD 12 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 2 | | WESTWARD 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| pm | pm | pm | am | am | Ar—Lv | am | am | am | pm | pm |
| 6 35 | 3 50 | 9 05 | | | Bellefont | 6 30 | | 10 30 | 4 40 | |
| 6 28 | 3 44 | 8 59 | | | Coleville | 6 37 | | 10 35 | 4 45 | |
| 6 25 | 3 41 | 8 56 | | | Morris | 6 40 | | 10 38 | 4 48 | |
| 6 22 | 3 38 | 8 52 | | | Whitmer | 6 44 | | 10 43 | 4 51 | |
| 6 19 | 3 35 | 8 49 | | | Linns | 6 47 | | 10 46 | 4 54 | |
| 6 17 | 3 33 | 8 47 | | | Hunters | 6 50 | | 10 48 | 4 56 | |
| 6 14 | 3 31 | 8 44 | | | Fillmore | 6 53 | | 10 52 | 5 00 | |
| 6 11 | 3 28 | 8 40 | | | Sellers | 6 57 | | 10 56 | 5 03 | |
| 6 09 | 3 26 | 8 38 | | | Briarly | 7 00 | | 10 58 | 5 05 | |
| 6 05 | 6 00 | 3 23 | 8 25 | 8 36 | Waddle | 7 05 | 7 10 | 11 01 | 5 10 | 5 10 |
| 6 02 | 5 50 | 3 20 | 8 20 | 8 30 | Mattern J | 7 08 | 7 14 | 11 03 | 5 13 | 5 12 |
| | 5 46 | | 8 17 | | Graysdale | | 7 19 | | 5 16 | |
| | 5 43 | | 8 12 | | Mattern | | 7 24 | | 5 20 | |
| | 5 40 | | 8 05 | | Stormstown | | 7 29 | | 5 23 | |
| | 5 35 | | 8 00 | | Red Bank | | 7 35 | | 5 30 | |
| 5 51 | | 3 08 | | 8 18 | Krumr'ne | 7 21 | | 11 13 | | 5 24 |
| 5 48 | | 3 05 | | 8 14 | Struble | 7 24 | | 11 17 | | 5 27 |
| 5 45 | | 3 00 | | 8 10 | St. Col. ege | 7 30 | | 11 20 | | 5 30 |

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.

THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 18th, 1892.

WESTWARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL | leaves Phila daily | 11 20 | p m |
| " | " Harrisburg " | 3 3 | a m |
| " | " William'port " | 7 10 | a m |
| " | " Jersey Shore " | 7 51 | a m |
| " | " Lock Haven " | 7 55 | a m |
| " | " Renovo " | 8 55 | a m |
| " | arrives Erie " | 3 40 | p m |
| NIAGRA EX | l'ves Phila week d'ys | 8 50 | a m |
| " | " Harrsburg " | 12 10 | p m |
| " | arrives at Wmsport " | 3 00 | p m |
| " | " Lock Haven " | 4 10 | p m |
| " | " Renovo " | 5 15 | p m |
| " | " Kane " | 9 20 | p m |
| Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at | | 5 15 | p m |
| FAST LINE | leaves Phila week days | 11 40 | a m |
| " | " Harrisburg " | 3 45 | p m |
| " | " Williamsport " | 7 10 | p m |
| " | arrives at Lock Haven " | 8 02 | p m |
| " | " Renovo " | 9 00 | p m |
| NEWS EX. | l'ves Philadelphia daily | 4 30 | a m |
| " | " Harrisburg | 8 10 | a m |
| " | " Williamsport | 11 20 | a m |
| " | " arrives at L ck Have | 12 15 | p m |
| Wms'port Ex. | l'ves Phila. week days | 4 35 | p m |
| " | " Harrisburg | 7 55 | p m |
| " | " arrive Williamsport. | 10 40 | p m |
| Rochester Exp. | leaves Phila. w'k d's | 9 20 | p m |
| " | " Harrisb'g | 12 30 | a m |
| " | " arrives Williamsp't | 3 25 | a m |
| Williamsp't | " leaves Phila. Sun. only | 2 25 | p m |
| " | " Harrisb'g | 5 25 | p m |
| " | " arrives Williamsp't | 8 35 | p m |

EASTWARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sea Shore Express | l'ves L. Haven w | 7 15 | a m |
| " | " Jersey Shore. | 7 41 | a m |
| " | " Wms'port | 8 15 | a m |
| " | arrives at Harrisburg | 11 30 | a m |
| " | " Phila | 3 00 | a m |
| DAY EX. | leaves Kane week days | 6 30 | a m |
| " | " Renovo | 10 20 | a m |
| " | Lock Haven | 11 20 | a m |
| " | Williamsport | 12 30 | p m |
| " | arrives at Harrisburg | 3 30 | p m |
| " | " philadelphia | 6 50 | p m |
| ERIE MAIL | leaves Erie daily | 3 25 | p m |
| " | " Renovo | 10 35 | p m |
| " | " Lock Haven | 11 25 | p m |
| " | " Williamsport | 12 25 | p m |
| " | arrives at Harrisburg | 3 22 | p m |
| " | " Philadelphia | 6 50 | p m |
| EXP. NO. 6 | leaves Erie | 7 2 | a m |
| " | " Kane | 11 10 | a m |
| " | leaves Renovo | 4 45 | p m |
| " | arrives at Harrisburg | 10 05 | p m |
| " | " Philadelphia | 4 25 | a m |
| WMS'PORT EXP. | l'v,s Wms'port | 3 25 | a m |
| " | " arrives at Harrisburg | 6 10 | a m |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 10 20 | a m |
| Philada. Accom. | leaves Williamsp't | 4 00 | p m |
| " | " Harrisburg | 7 30 | p m |
| " | " arrives Philada at | 10 35 | p m |

Erie Mail West, Niagra Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with B. P. & W. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with B. V. R. R.

ROBER

# Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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| SPACE OCCUPIED. | 3m | 6m | 1y |
|---|---|---|---|
| One inch (12 lines this type | $ 5 | $ 8 | $ 12 |
| Two inches | 7 | 10 | 15 |
| Three inches | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| Four inches | 11 | 17 | 25 |
| Quarter column | 12 | 20 | 30 |
| Half column | 20 | 35 | 55 |
| One column | 35 | 55 | 100 |

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

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Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash. EDWARD T. TUTEN.


### THE ELECTORAL RETURNS.

**Some of the States Have Not Yet Complied With the Law.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary John W. Foster has reached no decision with reference to the question whether he shall send a special messenger to bring to Washington a duplicate copy of the electoral returns of each of the four states that have failed to send by messenger a duplicate of the official statement already sent by mail. These states are Indiana, Montana, Wisconsin and Oregon. In his doubt whether the mailed copy of the returns received from this quartet of states was sufficient notification under the law Secretary Foster referred the matter for an opinion to Mr. Partridge, the solicitor of the department of state.

After a conference with Attorney General Miller, Mr. Partridge reported to Secretary Foster that he saw no reason why the secretary should not use his discretion as to whether a duplicate copy of the returns should be delivered by a messenger. Upon a careful study of the law he found nothing, he said, that compelled the secretary to send his messenger for the returns from delinquent states after a copy had been received through the medium of the mail.

**A Great Flood Feared.**

YORK, Pa., Jan. 26.—Grave fears of an overflow of the Susquehanna river are felt along the shores of that stream in this county. At McCall's Ferry the ice has packed to a depth of 40 feet. At Wrightsville there is a body of ice 18 inches thick. Should the present thaw continue it is feared the gorge at McCall's Ferry will cause such an overflow along the river as has not been experienced for many years.

**They Smuggled Opium.**

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 26.—Special Agent C. E. Lewis arrested S. J. Henry and C. J. Bend, the colored porter and conductor of the sleeping car Salmon River, for opium smuggling. Forty packages of opium were found under one of the seats in the car on its arrival in this city. The car is a Toronto-New York sleeper.

**Bishop Brooks' Estate.**

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—It is stated by members of his family that Bishop Brooks died without making any will. It is estimated that his real and personal property cannot fall far short of $750,000. His successor will be appointed at the Massachusetts diocesan convention, which will be held on May 3.

**Albany Curling Championship.**

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The local curling championship was won by the Albany City Curling club, which defeated the Empire Curling club in the third of a series of games by a score of 29 to 28. The Albany City club has thus won three out of the five and the championship.

**Business Houses Destroyed.**

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 26.—Fair Haven, the so called slate city of Rutland county, was visited by the most disastrous fire in its history. The fire spread to a dozen buildings and caused a loss of more than $75,000. Most of the leading business places in the town were destroyed.

**His Money and Watch Taken.**

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Alexander McLean, of Toronto, was robbed of $300 in money and a gold watch at the Grand hotel in this city. McLean was shown to his room by Joe Conley, a hotel employee, who is now missing and is suspected of the robbery.

**Murdered a Policeman.**

CHATHAM, Ont., Jan. 26.—The expedition sent out to Raleigh township to recover the corpse of Policeman Rankin and arrest his murderers returned, bringing with them the body of the dead man and six members of the Freeman family.

**Won't Release Mrs. Maybrick.**

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The home secretary refused to grant the application for Mrs. Maybrick's release on the ground that the medical treatment given by the prison doctors was as sufficient for Mrs. Maybrick as for other prisoners.

**The Italian Bank Failures.**

ROME, Jan. 26.—The Italian parliament reassembled, and Premier Giolitti announced 15 questions regarding the recent bank scandals in Rome and Naples. The government desires the fullest discussion on the subject.

**Opposed to Decimal Coinage.**

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, has declined to advise the government to adopt decimal coinage, believing that the humbler classes of society would suffer during the transition.

**Mill and Barns Burned.**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Fire at Ivigland, Bucks county, destroyed the planing mill of W. H. Barton, the barns of S. D. Edwards and S. B. Yerkes and the barn and icehouse of E. Barton.

**Fell Down Stairs.**

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 26.—John A. Davis of Chicago, one of the heirs in the famous Montana will case, fell down the stairway of the Griard hotel and is dying from concussion of the brain.

# How Many Are There?

## Would Make a Startling Array of Figures.

### AN INTERESTING COUNT WHICH WOULD REVEAL A GREAT DEAL.

Some Inside History in Feminne Lives.

Women are great sufferers from nervousness, weakness, nervous prostration and debility. Thousands of girls droop and languish in the close, confined atmosphere of shops, factories or offices, and hundreds of thousands wear out their nerve force and power in household cares, family bereavements and responsibilities and work which never ends.

Here lies the great strain upon the nervous system of women. Here is the cause why so many women complain of being weak, nervous, tired and exhausted.

They have little or no rest; their life is one continual round of work, duties here, duties there, duties without number. What wonder that such women go to bed at night fatigued, and wake tired and unrefreshed in the morning! What wonder that they become worn out, so to speak, in nerve and vital power! What wonder that they have great weakness, exhaustion, pain in back and limbs, together with the distressing female complaints which are always caused by loss of vital strength and vigor! Of how many thousands of women is the above a true and exact transcript of daily life? They have worn out and exhausted their nerve force and physical power. They must work, but it follows as surely as the day follows the night that they must receive from some source a renewal of nerve force and physical energies, or the human machine will soon cease to run all.

ETTA E. HAVEN.

No one knows these facts better than women themselves, and the inside history of feminine lives would reveal a story of tired bodies, unstrung and excitable nerves, wearied limbs, aching heads and backs, with that exhausted, dragged out feeling which makes their lives miserable.

The well known Etta E. Haven, of New Boston, Conn., writing upon this subject says:

"Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is a wonderful remedy for nervous prostration, and those terrible tired, weak feelings that make life a burden, almost too great to bear. I feel that I cannot say enough in its praise for what it has done for me. It gives one the most restful sleep and in fact does all and more than all it claims to do. I wish every poor, tired woman on the face of the earth could be induced to try it for three days; they would then understand its value, and life would not seem so wearisome and undesirable."

It is a fact that the great nerve invigorant and female restorative is Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. No remedy in the world is so sure to bring back the bloom and color to the wan and faded cheeks, the brilliancy to the hollow and haggard eyes, the lightness and elasticity to the weak and weary step, the strength and vitality to the unstrung, shattered and worn out nerves. It is the greatest of all uterine tonics and regulators, and perfectly and completely cures all female weakness and disease.

If our readers are troubled in this way we should advise them by all means to use this remarkable remedy. We know it to be purely vegetable and harmless and it is within everybody's reach as all druggists sell it for $1. It is the discovery and prescription of Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York, the eminent specialists in the treatment of nervous and chronic diseases, and the doctor can be consulted free, personally or by letter, which is a guarantee of the great value of the remedy.

### THIS IS MEANT FOR YOU.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect health, owing to the impure condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scofula, salt rheum and other serious blood disorders, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine by all who know that their blood is disordered. Every claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and when its proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly mean to incline you.

—If you want to save money pay your taxes before or on February 1st.

### THE EGYPTIAN INCIDENT.

**France Has Asked England For an Explanation of Her Conduct.**

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The French press continues to display deep indignation regarding the attitude assumed by England in Egypt. The Debats says that the action of England in Egypt is a direct provocation to France, and that Great Britain must explain her intentions. The Figaro says that France ought to retaliate for England's course by occupying Tangier. The Republique Francais declares that Europe will not allow the khedive to become a blind vassal of England.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that France has asked the British government for an explanation as to the increase of the British army of occupation in Egypt.

**A Historic Character Dead.**

NACOGDOCHES, Tex., Jan. 26.—Madison G. Whittaker, who stood by the side of Sam Houston when Santa Anna, the overthrown Napoleon of the west, was brought in a captive at the battle of San Jacinto, and who was one of the historic characters of Texas, is dead, aged 82 years.

**Texas Negroes Duped.**

DENISON, Jan. 26.—A large colony of negro families passed through en route to the Cherokee strip. The head of each family had a bogus certificate entitling him to 160 acres of choice land. They said they paid $5 each for the land certificates to a colored minister.

**Grand Trotting Circuit Dates.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Pittsburg, July 11 to 14; Detroit, July 17 to 21; Cleveland, July 24 to 28; Buffalo, Aug. 1 to 12; Rochester, Aug. 15 to 18; Springfield, Aug. 22 to 25; Hartford, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1; New York Driving club, Sept. 5 to 8; Philadelphia, Sept. 12 to 15.

**An Intense Cold Wave.**

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—An intense cold wave has formed over the northwest territories, and the mercury throughout Minnesota dropped 24 below zero at many points. An average of six feet of snow now covers the pine districts.

**Stamboul's Record Rejected.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Stamboul's grand performance of 2:07¼ at Stockton, Cal., on Nov. 23, a mile that crowned him king of trotting stallions, was rejected by the American Trotting Register association.

**Judge Clements Re-elected.**

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 26.—Judge John Clements of this city has been re-elected president of the State Historical society.

**Mexico Shaken.**

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 26.—An earthquake shock was felt in Guaymas, Orizaba and Cordova. The damage was light.

**Robbed of $5,000.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Albert Heyder, who had over $45,000 on his person, was robbed of $5,000 by Miss Josie Rice.

**Death From Typhus.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Martin Schutz, 80 years old, died from typhus at Riverside hospital.

**The Weather.**

There are indications of a cold wave, with clear weather.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

**Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Money loaned easy this morning at 2@3 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, $4.86½@4.88½; actual rates, $4.85¾@4.86 for 60 days, and $4.87½@4.87¾ for demand. Governments steady; currency 6s, 105 bid; 4s, coupons, 113¾ bid; extended 2s, registered, 100 bid.

There was a fairly active trading on the Stock Exchange this morning. The sales to noon amounted to 189,962 shares. Manhattan Elevated was the feature of the dealings this morning. On reports that a serious opposition would be made to its extension scheme, as published, there was a heavy selling right at the opening, under which it declined to 161 from 166½ last night. It subsequently rallied to 163¾. New York and Northern preferred also suffered a sharp decline in the early dealings, selling down 1¼ to 34. The general market opened firm, with a slight advance in some cases, but it soon weakened under the selling of Manhattan and a number of the industrials. National Cordage, Whisky trust, Sugar trust, Chicago Gas and Consolidated Gas were all pressed for sale during the opening hour, and at one time or other the declines in them during the period named ranged from 1¾ to 3 per cent. Toward the end of the hour the market strengthened somewhat, and during the hour to noon, under the coal shares, there was a further improvement in some instances. The coal stocks were very strong, and advanced ½ to 1¾ per cent. National Cordage was one the features of the morning dealings, and at one time was up 3 per cent. At the close the market was dull.

Closing quotations;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 35¼ | N. J. Central | 130¾ |
| Bur. & Quincy | 101⅝ | North American | 11¼ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 58⅝ | Northern Pacific | 17¾ |
| Chesap'ke & Ohio | 24 | Do. pref | 48⅝ |
| Chicago Gas | 91¾ | N. Y. Central | 110½ |
| Cordage | 142 | Omaha | 51½ |
| Cotton Oil | 45⅞ | Ontario & West | 18⅛ |
| Del. and Hud | 136 | Pacific Mail | 27 |
| Distillers' Trust | 48⅝ | Reading | 52¼ |
| Erie | 26¼ | Richmond Term'l | 9⅝ |
| General Electric | 111¼ | Rock Island | 87¾ |
| Hocking Valley | 30⅜ | Silver Bullion | 84 |
| Lackawanna | 154½ | St. Paul | 81⅝ |
| Lake Shore | 130 | Sugar Refinery | 123½ |
| Lead | 50 | Texas Pacific | 10⅝ |
| Louisville & Nash. | 73¼ | Union Pacific | 41¼ |
| Missouri Pacific | 58¾ | Wabash pref | 25½ |
| Northwestern | 114¾ | Western Union | 98¾ |
| New England | 48 | | |

**General Markets.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—COTTON—Spot cotton steady; middlings uplands, 9⅝c. Futures steady; January, 9.40c.; February, 9.41c.; March, 9.51c.; April, 9.59c.; May, 9.67c.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; fine, $1.75@1.90; superfine, $2.10@2.20; city mill patents, $4.35@4.65.

WHEAT—Receipts, 19,375 bushels; shipments, 87,795 bushels; No. 2 red winter, 80¾c. cash; February, 79⅝c.; March, 80¼c.; May, 82¼c.; June, 82⅝c.; July, 83¼c.

CORN—Receipts, 28,800 bushels; shipments, 82,600 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 54¼c. cash; February, 53¼c.; May, 53¼c.

OATS—Receipts, 72,450 bushels; shipments, 1,016 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 38¾c. cash; February, 39¼c.; March, 39¼c.

RYE—Dull and nominal, prices ranging from 62 to 64c.

BARLEY—Firm; western, 60@80c; 2-rowed state, 65@66c.

MOLASSES—Dull; New Orleans common, 13@15c.

SUGAR—Refined firm and unchanged; cut loaf and crushed, 5.31@5⅛c.; extra fine granulated, 4.81@5c.; cubes, 4.94@5⅛c.; mold A, 4.94@5⅛c.; confectioners' A, 4.56@4¾c.

COFFEE—Spot lots easy; Rio, No. 7, 17¾@17⅝c.

RICE—Nominally unchanged.

PORK—Dull, but firm; old mess $18; new, do., $18.50@20.

LARD—Quiet; May, $11.33.

BUTTER—Firm, with good demand; creamery, state tubs, best, 30@31c.; western separator extras, 34½@35c.

CHEESE—Fairly active at full prices; state factory, fall made, white, fancy, 12c.; do., colored, 12c.

EGGS—Weaker; state, fresh gathered, choice.

### AN EXPLAMATION.

We find in the recent report in Bush Grove school, published in the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN of Jan. 19th inst., the following clause: "With the exception of one or two complaints which, considering the source from which they come, are two trifling to even notice." As I happen to be the one party I will just rise and explain. I had living with me a little girl eight years old. She is bright and intelligent, and very willing and anxious to learn. She had gone to school two winters and was reading in the first reader when I sent her to the Bush Grove school. I sent a first reader and new primary spelling book with her to school, but it seems that the teacher neglected and refused to teach her in the spelling book, even after her father had written him a polite note, asking him to teach his child the spelling book. I was ill at the time but I intended to call the school directors to inquire why he had refused to teach the child orthography, one of the first and most important studies in our primary schools, but her father took her away from the school then, till he referred in his report—"too trifling to even notice." I don't consider it a trifling matter that a child is kept in school all winter drumming over a first reader; and as to considering the source, I distain to notice it and I would like to hear the opinion of others interested in education on this subject.

J. W.

The stormy winter with its rains, and snows, and rushing blasts servas timely notice on all persons, who think life worth the living that they must keep on hand a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the infallible cure for cough, cold and incipient consumption, or suffer the consequences of their temerity.

### THE NEW MILL.

Gerbrick & Hale are receiving grain at their new mill. It is almost a year now since the mill was destroyed by fire for some time there was doubt about the mill being rebuilt the owners of the site expressing a willingness to sell they concluded finally however, to rebuild and now they have a finer mill than ever. Everything about it is on the best and most improved pattern. Perhaps it will be a week before the mill will be in operation. Harry Zimmerman of Pleasant Gap, brought the first load of grain to the new mill.

**Starved to Death In England.**

LONDON, Jan. 26.—According to a return made to the home office, 30 deaths from starvation occurred in Great Britain, including London, during the past year.

**Jumped For Their Lives.**

BROOKLYN, Jan. 26.—The Grand View hotel at Fort Hamilton was destroyed by fire. Thirty guests had a narrow escape, some having to jump for their lives.

**A Big Blaze In Sioux Falls.**

SIOUX FALLS, Jan. 26.—Fire destroyed the Beehive building and the wholesale confectionery establishment of Hogan & Co. The damage is $200,000.

**Tunneled Out of Jail.**

TEXARKANA, Tex., Jan. 26.—The seven prisoners in jail here escaped by tunneling 12 feet to a brick wall, which they cut through.

**A German-Russian Treaty.**

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The prospects are most favorable to the early conclusion of a commercial treaty between Germany and Russia.

**The Macon Telegraph Sold.**

MACON, Jan. 26.—The Macon Telegraph was sold at public auction and was bought in by the bondholders for a small figure.

**Hardware Dealers Closed.**

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 25.—E. W. Young & Co., hardware dealers, were closed on a chattel mortgage for $17,000.

**A Royal Limb Broken.**

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—Princess Radziwill slipped and fell in the street yesterday, fracturing her leg severely.

JOHN KIRKEY, 2ND.
Massena, N. Y.

Dyspepsia For 20 Years!

TRIED EVERYTHING,

Yet Two Bottles Wrought

A CURE!

Not Fiction, But Truth!

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO., Belfast, Me.:

GENTS:—I have been a **great sufferer** for over **20 years** with **DYSPEPSIA.** THE Have tried everything I could hear of. Have also tried Physicians' prescriptions, but could obtain only temporary relief. I have been **UNABLE TO SLEEP WELL** for years KIND owing to the disordered condition of my digestive organs. I bought a bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, and it **HELPED ME SO MUCH** that I bought the second, before THAT that was taken, my **DYSPEPSIA WAS CURED,** and **I COULD SLEEP WELL ALL NIGHT. I FEEL LIKE A NEW MAN.**

CURES Yours resp'y, JOHN KIRKEY, 2nd
Massena, N. Y.

To whom it may concern:—We are well acquainted with Mr. Kirkey, and **know** that **he would not make any statement that was untrue.**

STEARNS & SNAITH, Druggists.
Massena, N. Y.

**Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.**



IT IS USELESS

for young ladies who are troubled with freckles, pimples, moth and a bad skin generally to use liquid paints or dry powders, for they only make the skin look well for the time being. To have a good complexion you must have pure blood. Use Sulphur Bitters and your skin will be fair and complexion rosy.—*Young Ladies Magazine.*

WANTED-A LOCAL AGENT TO SELL first-class reliable Fertillizers in this town. Also agents wanted in other towns in this County. For full particulars with prices and terms, address with reference, D. H. FOSTER, Syracuse, N. Y. 24-44t.

I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head—for a week at a time I could not see. I used Ely's Cream Balm and in a few days I was cured It is wonderful how quick it helped me.—Mrs. Georgie S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.

For three weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in my head, accompanied by a pain in my temples. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me. After only six applications of the Balm every trace of my cold was removed.—Henry C. Clark, New York Appraiser's Office.

*Mr. Harvey Heed*
Laceyville O

**Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat**

*"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."*

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts: For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and

**Could Scarcely Walk**

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and I **could not swallow.** The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

**At Death's Door**

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

and my wife for my restoration to **perfect health."** HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

**HOOD'S PILLS** do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

THE DAVIS! ○○○○○ ○○○○○ ○○○○○ THE DAVIS!

What is The Davis? The best Sewing Machine on earth.

It is the only vertical feed sewing machine ever made.

It sews through thick and thin, without any change of feed; which is the only feed, which will move one thickness or a dozen thicknesses of the same goods and sew the same without making any change.

It has all the attachments. It is light running. It is very durable and we guarantee it to be a long lived machine.

It is a beautiful piece of furniture and an ornament in any household.

Reader, if you want to make your wife happy, present her with a Davis Sewing Machine.

Young man, if you want to make a present to your sister or to some other young man's sister, a Davis Sewing Machine will make your attachment doubly strong and make you twice as happy.

We challenge any other sewing machines to meet the Davis in a contest, as to the real merits of each, and will be glad to make a public exhibition in practical and fancy sewing. If three or more machines will accept this challenge, we will furnish the room free of charge, including light and heat for that purpose.

We invite all persons interested in the best Sewing machines to call at our store and examine the Davis; when we will take great pleasure in exhibiting the machine and explaining its merits.

McCALMONT & CO.
47 tf

WANTED.—A steam drill runner. To the right man good wages will be paid Address, H. J. McATEER, Morrell P. O., Huntingdon Co., Pa. 2-2t


AUDITORS NOTICE In the Orphans Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of Wm Montgomery late of Howard township deceased. The undersigned having been appointed an auditor by said court to distribute the fund in the hands of willis Weaver administrator of Wm Montgomery to and among those legally entitled to receive the same given notice that he will be in his office in Bellefonte for the duties of his appointment on Jan. 6th 1893 at 10 o'clock, a. m.
E. R. CHAMBERS,
Auditor.


1893.

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ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about Fashions, and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The serials for 1893 will be written by Walter Besant and Edna Lyall. Christine Terhune Perrick will furnish a practical series, entitled "At the Toilet." Grace King, Olive Thorne Miller, and Candace Wheeler will be frequent contributors. The work of women in the Columbian Exposition will be fully represented with many illustrations. W. T. Higginson, in 'Women and Men,' will please a cultivated audience.

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THE OCALA BOY, by Maurice Thompson. A Story of Elorida—with a moral.

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A delightful illustrated account by Margaret Sidney of the poet's love for childhood.

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A characteristic account of his especial wards by Tello J d'Apery, the famous boy editor.

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A sparkling comedy for children by Wm Grant. Adapted for home or school acting.

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Clothes REPAIRED, CLEANSED AND PRESSED.—I have concluded to take up my old trade and am now prepared to do Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing of Clothes at my residence, No. 231 East Lamb street. I solicit a share of patronage and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Work gathered and delivered promptly and charges as low as can possibly be made. A postal card dropped in the mail will receive attention at once.
23 48 tf WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

## W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

EDITED BY MRS M. P. TUTEN.

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Vice Pres.—Mrs. James Harris,
Secretary—Miss Eliza Thomas.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. D. Mitchell,

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Gospel temperance meeting every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 at the same place.

A cordial invitation to attend these meetings is extended to all.

Sewing school every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4; also held at room 20. To this school children are earnestly invited.

The exchange is open every Saturday at 3 P. M. in the room formerly occupied by Mr. McManamus as a law office. A good variety of break, pies, puddings, cake and candy always on hand. Orders for Sunday dinner deserts promptly filled.

Do no evil, so no harm shall come unto thee. Ecl. 7—1.

Depart from the unjust, and iniquity shall turn away from thee. Ecl. 7—2.

My son, sow not upon the furrows of unrighteousness, and thou shalt not reap them seven-fold. Ecl. 7—3.

IS THE WORLD'S FAIR TO BE OPEN SUNDAYS?

The statement has been made that the opposers of the Sunday closing of the Fair would not be defeated until they were utterly routed, and that everything possible would be done to secure the repeal of the condition imposed by Congress upon the appropriation granted. Recent events show that we were not mistaken. The board of directors not long ago passed a resolution by a vote of twenty-six to four in favor of Sunday opening, and a Chicago paper of recent date begins a half column article thus: "The World s Fair Sunday Opening Association is actively engaged in securing the expression of the will of the people on the question repealing the act of Congress closing the Exposition Sunday." The article states that postal cards sent out indiscriminately show that four out of every five persons want the Fair open on Sunday and adds that, "petitions for an open Fair on Sunday will be showered upon Congress to a greater extent than that body has ever before known," and that these petitions will come from all over the Union and from all classes of people.

If Christian people ever deluded themselves with the hope that the question of Sunday opening was finally settled, they may as well awake at once to the truth that there is not merely a strong desire that the Fair be opened but an organized effort to reach that end. A "Sunday Opening Association" is in actual existence and its "secretary" is traveling through the land ostensibly ascertaining public opinion and doubtless making sentiment as he goes. Before we let this matter go by default, let us get clearly before us the issues involved. We must look beyond the plausible arguments which urge the necessity of Sunday opening as a diversion for the idle and vicious who will crowd Chicago at that time, and as a means of education and recreation to the toiling masses, and remember that the open Fair means a long stride towards the utter destruction of our American Sabbath. Open Fairs, museums, etc., on Sunday "for the laboring classes" mean inevitably in the end no Sabbath for the laborers or any one else. Setting aside all religious considerations, let thoughtful people consider what our day of rest is to all classes of society, what our life would be without it, and then decide this question. Unless we are prepared to accept this alternative of no Sabbath at all, we must never consent to an open Fair on Sunday. On these grounds, the patriot and the humanitarian, merely, should make common cause with the Christian; nothing but greed for gold can be urged on the other side.

To the Christian, the question is of far more serious import, for the annihilation of our day of worship and, to many, of almost the sole opportunity for religious development. It is a deadly blow at Christianity and in Christianity center all the hopes of our nation's life. Without it, we shall go as all the nations of the past have gone before us. Our hope of immortality as a nation and our hope of immortality as individuals is the same. Unless the "little leaven" shall leaven the whole lump, our destiny is destruction, our end, death.

THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT

What the people want most and must have is protection. It is an undeniable fact that the highest and most important duty of Government is the protection of the people in their rights and privileges; in fact, without the obligation of protection for the people in the security of their homes, lives, and property, there would be no necessity for a Government at all. This being the case, how unjust and absurd it is for the Government to lend its influence to any party, means, or effort, that will interfere with or even prejudice the best interests of the people. The Supreme Court of the United States settled this question when it decided in the most emphatic terms that "no Legislature can barter away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants." This is not only declared to be constitutional law, but it is common law and common sense.

How will this apply to the liquor traffic. To sanction the most prolific source of crime by legal enactment, to give a license to a business producing criminals, or to jeopardize the lives, health, and property of the whole community, for a price, is not only the most dangerous form o wrong-doing, but it is the greatest possible attack on human rights that can be conceived, and certainly the most despicable, treasonable, and fiendish outrage that can be perpetrated, an outrage that has no redeeming features.

This wrong and injury to the people, if persisted in, cannot fail to disrupt society and bring on the community the most aggravated state of criminal debauchery, and, in the end, chaotic anarchy. And to this terrible maelstrom of riot and lawlessness our country is now tending through the encouragement and sanction given to the monster curse of liquor-selling, by the highest authority in the land.

Our only hope for protection and security, therefore, must come through an up rising of the people; a demand of the Government that the law of Prohibition be enforced in the interest of society. The cholera and all the infectious diseases ever thought of, together with the desolations of fire, war. and pestilence, are not so much to be dreaded as the horrors resulting from this curse of alcoholic poison.

The terrible fact that the Government is now in collusion with this degrading and dangerous business, and the further fact that the liquor dealers are not only fully aware of their power and authority in the matter, but are actively engaged in carefully matured methods, and in the ex penditure of large sums of money to fortify their criminal business,—these facts should startle the people into a determined op position, and by a concentrated, persevering effort crystallize their influence into an appeal through the ballot box that will send this despicable, dangerous, and terrible scourge and poison of alcohol, with its horde of unscrupulous supporters, into the abyss of annihilation.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, our National superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, is this year sending to every president of a local union in the United States her annual "Co-worker's Letter" to be read to the union and then given to the local superintendent of that department. This eight-page letter will tell exactly what to do to secure the temperance education of the children in the public schools, and how to do it.

An attractive program printed on parchment, accompanied by an exquisite menu card bearing a bow of white ribbon, from across the seas. The title page bears the words, "Reception to Miss Williard and Lady Henry Somerset by the Wesleyan Methodist church of London, December 7, 1892." The proceedings were initiated by the introduction of visitors, followed by a public reception, in which an address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Moulton and responses were made by Miss Williard and Lady Henry. Stirring Methodist hymns were sung, a fine musical program was rendered and dainty refreshments were served. The ministers were all loyally decorated with the white rib bon, and American flags were on every hand twined with the Union Jack. Evi dently no pains were spared to render the reception truly "notable," as Miss Williard herself expressed it.

JUST MARRIED.

How loving they are; this is always a sure sign. After the first five years sometimes it don't hold good. When Charlie comes home to you grounty and cross. snapping and snarling, unable to relish the nice dinner you have cooked, and feels as if there was a ton of pig iron in his stomach, he is troubled with dyspepsia, and Sulphur Bitters is the only medicine that will cure him.

DAIRY TESTS AND EXPERIMENTS.

This program of events has been prepared for the next three months at the agricultural experiment station of Pennsylvania State College. On January 27 and 28 the entire dairy herd will be subjected to Koch's test for tuberculosis, and the results will be carefully noted. Through out the remainder of this month butter making on the creamery plan in which a loss of only three to five hundreths per cent. of butter fat occurs in either skimming or churning, will be shown. Churning will be done at specially low temperatures, and the Babcock test of whole skim milk and all waste products will be paid for on the basis of the Babcock test. During February cheese making and in March home dairy methods will be tried and throughout both months the Babcock test of milk and waste products will be done.

Scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired, is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

As THE Michigan Republicans have control of the Legislature they have an opportunity to give an example of a fair and just apportionment of the Congressional districts in that State. If they do it they will strengthen themselves more and gain a more enduring hold on the State than they can obtain by any other move of the session. The public is disgusted with gerrymanders. The outrageous exhibitions the Democrats have given of their propensity to cut up States in the most fantastic shape and the overturning of many of these apportionments by the courts have done much to educate public sentiment on the subject. They may aid a party for a brief time, but are sure to hurt it permanently in the end. The Republicans of Michigan will do their party a service if they avoid all jugglery and make as fair an apportionment as circumstances will permit.

# THE MYSTERY UNVEILED

## It Was Miss Cresswell Who Died In Bellevue Hospital, New York.

## A WELL KNOWN YOUNG LADY

**Her Father Was Once President of the Pennsylvania Senate, and Her Family Are Welcome Visitors In the Keystone State's Best Society.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The body of the young woman who died at Bellevue hospital from peritonitis as the result of a criminal operation has been identified as that of Margaret Foster Cresswell of Hollidaysburg, Pa. George W. Smith of 86 Liberty street appeared at the morgue accompanied by his wife. He recognized the wan, pinched face in the plain pine box as that of the once beautiful woman of his native town. They had been children together in the schools of that place a score of years ago.

Later Lawyers W. I. Woodcock and Martin Bell came. Mr. Woodcock had been the attorney for the Cresswells, and Mr. Bell is a former district attorney of Blair county, Pa. They reached here early on the eastern express on the Pennsylvania road and went at once to the house at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, where the body was. Morgue Keeper White showed the body to them. The face and the hair at once told them that their sad mission had been fulfilled. Coroner Messemer took the sworn statements of the three friends of the unfortunate young woman and gave a permit for the removal of the body.

**A Sad Story.**

"This is a very sad story," said Mr. Woodcock after he had made arrangements at Daly's undertaking establishment for the removal of the body. "Margaret Cresswell belonged to one of the best families of Blair county. She was highly respected, and no one had an idea that she was concerned in any scandal. If we can learn anything which will lead to the identification of the man in the case, we shall take measures to bring him to justice undoubtedly."

Miss Margaret Foster Cresswell was a handsome young woman about 32 years of age, who lived some years in Hollidaysburg, the county capital, but latterly had lived in the country near Cresswell's, a station on the Hollidaysburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. She was the oldest daughter of the late Hon. John Cresswell, ex-president of the Pennsylvania state senate. The father has been dead for the past 12 years, but she is survived by a mother and two very handsome sisters, named Mollie and Sallie, all of whom are held in the highest respect.

She was born and raised in the town of Hollidaysburg, but of late years has resided at Cresswell, a hamlet named after her father, which is situated about five miles south of the city, along the Hollidaysburg branch railroad. She was 32 years of age and a member of one of the most aristocratic families in that section of the city.

When living in Hollidaysburg, Margaret was not only looked up to as the leading lady in society, but also as the handsomest young lady the town could produce. She was beautiful, refined, an excellent conversationist and well educated.

**She Was a Student.**

For the past several months she had been the student at an athletic school for training for young ladies in the city of Rochester, it being her intention to teach physical culture to young ladies where she lived in the near future for a livelihood. When visiting Hollidaysburg, she was always a welcome guest at the homes of the most prominent people.

Last Tuesday the unfortunate woman left her home, stating that she was going to Harrisburg to visit friends and would return home a week later. Then it was suspected that she was in trouble and intended doing just what she did.

Her friends did not hear anything until the news came that a young woman giving the name of Margaret Foster was dying in a New York hospital. It was suspected that the dying girl had only given part of her name, and their sisters, bowed down under the disgrace, as they were, admitted that it was probably their sister who was dead.

It is said that Miss Cresswell's mother has not been informed of the cause of her daughter's death, and that every effort is being made to keep the truth from her—her present information being that she died from pneumonia.

**An Heiress Elopes With a Jockey.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Miss Sadie Conley, daughter of Millionaire William Conley of St. Louis, eloped to this city with Jockey John Mooney, where the couple were married. Later the bride and groom were arrested and locked up on an order from Mr. Conley, who is coming here.


THE NEW YORK
**WEEKLY · HERALD,**
ONLY $1.00 A YEAR.

During 1893 the WEEKLY HERALD will be without a question the best and cheapest family journal published in America. It will be profusely illustrated by the best artists in the country, and will be a magazine of literature, art and news absolutely unrivalled in excellence.

THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL
Will be graphically described and artistically pictured, while the great feature of the coming year's history, the

WORLD'S FAIR,
will be given particular attention. So complete will be the descriptions of everything connected with the great Exposition, and so true to the reality the many illustrations, that a perusal of the Weekly Herald next summer will be almost as satisfactory as a visit to Chicago.

PRIZES EACH WEEK
Will be awarded for the best original articles on agricultural subjects. Each issue will contain a page devoted to practical and scientific farming.

The Woman's Department will be unexcelled in practical suggestions to make the home more attractive.

Every week there will be a number of special articles on all topics of human interest. Among the novelists who will write stories for the Weekly Herald are Jerome K. Jerome Stepniak, Mrs. Grimwood, Edwin Arnold, John Stange Winter, Marie Corelli, Helen Mathers, Florence Warden, Hume Nisbet and Hamilton Aide.

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New York Herald, New York.

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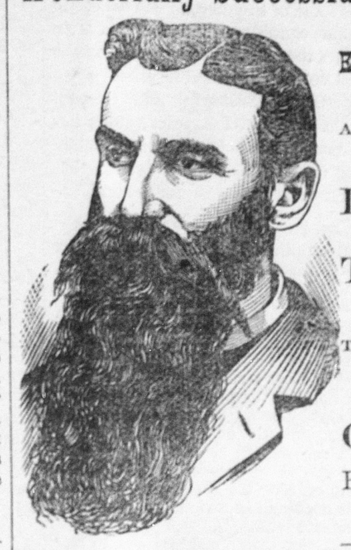

——DISEASES OF THE——
Ear, Eye, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Nasal Catarrh.
ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY THEM.

DR. MORITZ SALM
——WILL BE AT——
THE BUSH HOUSE,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
THURSDAYS—OCTOBER 13, NOVEMBER 10, DECEMBER 8, JANUARY 5, 1893, FEB. 2, MAR. 2 & 30, APRIL 27, MAY 25, JUNE 22.

ONE DAY ONLY.
Examination and Consultation
FREE to Everybody.

ONCE MORE HALE AND HEARTY.
Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 13th, 1892
For more than 5 years I have had a bad eye trouble, etc., miserable case of dyspepsia, felt generally very bad, became very thin and pale and never had any appetite. But now, after only a few months treatment with Dr. Salm I have gained very much in flesh, my Dyspepsia is cured and my eyes are as well as anyones and I consider myself, thanks to the good Doctor, once more hale and hearty,
Miss MILLIE KELLY,
Attested by her mother, Snow Shoe
Sarah Kelly. Centre Co., Pa.

SELF-EXPLANTORY.
Tyrone Sept. 20, 1892
DR SALM.
The Medicine you gave me for Bronchitis and Asthma helped me wonderfully. There are 5 or 6 persons here who know of the success you have with me want to see you about their health. Let me know if you can stop over here, if not we will come to see you at Bellefonte Yours Resps.
MRS. Jennie Corsan.

THE EYES ARE NOW STRAIGHT THANKS TO THE DR.
Indiana Oct. 12th 1892.
I have been cross-eyed and that badly for over 28 years. Dr. Salm operated on both eyes in less than two minutes time, without causing the least pain, nor was I confined to my room for a single moment I can conscientiously say that they are now perfectly strong, thanks to the Dr.
MRS. CALLIE KINTER.

CATARRH & BRONCHITIS CURED.
Dr. M. Salm treated me for catarrh and bronchitis. I had been affected with it for years and was incapacitated for any work and suffered with sleeplessness, but now consider myself entirely cured. Will be glad to answer any questions pertaining to the above testimonial gratefully. JOHN NEWDORFER.
Delmont, Pa.

LUNG TROUBLE & CATARRH CURED
I have had lung trouble and a bad case of catarrh for years, my breathing became very laborious about a year before I came to Dr. M Salm under treatment, and I was unable to do any work whatever, appetite all gone and I became a complete physical wreck and I could see in my friends' eyes that they gave me up for lost. However, after all this, I consider myself now entirely cured, breathing good, no more catarrh, can work all day and feel happy once more; thanks to this great doctor. LIZZIE ALLISON.
Oct. 22, 1891. Blairsville Intersection.

REMOVAL OF POLIPUS.
For the last 17 years I have been troubled with catarrh and for the last 3 years could not breathe through my nostrils; had tried several doctors, and patent medicine in abundance without avail. Dr. Salm, of Columbus, said I had polipus in connection with catarrh; he removed them for me and I breathe again comfortably through both nostrils; altogether I am feeling much better and find myself on the highway to recovery.
WM. ROSENBERGER,
18 Muskingum St.,
June 27, 1889. Massillon, O.

EPILEPSY AND INSANITY.
My daughter Alice had epilepsy to such a degree as to make her idiotic. She was of no use for work, and was not able to recognize any one, we brought her to Dr. Salm for treatment, and the improvement the Dr. worked on her is wonderful. She can work again, has her right mind, no more fits and can talk intelligibly with any one, and is hale and hearty again. JACAB SHAFFER.
Mechanicsburg, Pa. Oct. 21, 1891.

RUNNING OF THE EAR AND DEAFNESS CURED.
For the last eight years my little daughter, Bertha, has had a severe case of running of the ear, the odor was fearful, she became pale, thin and generally complained, but after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm, she is hale and hearty, all running of the ear has stopped and her hearing before having been bad is good again. We recommend the doctor.
I G JONES.

Our daughter Mary has been crosseyed since birth, she is now 14 years old, and this day we brought her to Dr. alm, who visits Indiana every four weeks, an operation was made of not more than a minute's duration, and was without pain no chloroform being given The eye is now as straight as any one's.
THOS. A JOHNSTON
SUE M JOHNSTON.
Advance, Indiana Co., Pa., Nov. 20, 1890.

Diseases of Women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, Tumors, fibroid and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting, no pain no danger
Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless, and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhœa losses, weak and nervous debility, also for prostatis, vericocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual functions speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cure guaranteed. No risk incurred. Free examination of the Urine—each persons applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination. Small Tumors, Cancers, Warts, Moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New method Electroysis, Epilepso or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 709. Columbus, Ohio. Examination and consultation free to everybody.

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The American Farmer, which is now entering upon its 74th year, is the pioneer farmer's paper in the country.

It is a large eight page paper, and contains 56 columns of the choicest agricultural and literary matter, plentifully embellished with fine illustrations. It is

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It appears on the 1st and 15th of each month and is furnished at the low price of

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During the coming year there will be an immense number of matters of the most vital interest to farmers dealt with by Congress and the executive departments at Washington. It is highly important that the farmers be kept promptly and fully informed as to what is being planned and done affecting them at the National Capital. They should all, therefore, take the American Farmer, which, being on the ground, has better facilities than any other papers for getting this information, and devotes itself to this duty. They will find in it constantly a great amount of valuable information that they can get in no other paper. Address all communications to

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**DR. HOXSIE'S CERTAIN GROUP CURE**
Takes the lead wherever introduced over any preparation known, as a Prompt and Powerful Curative for Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis. 50 cents. Sold by prominent druggists throughout the State. 3 4t



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From present date will keep on sale the Imported East India Remedies. Dr. H. Janes' preparation of this herb on its own soil (Calcutta), will positively cure *Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma & Nasal Catarrh* and break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. $2.50 per bottle, or 3 bottles $6.20. Try it.
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1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.



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At his yard near Passenger station sells one
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KINDLING WOOD.
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Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw
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**R. J. SCHADD & BRO.**
Shop at Steam Works, corner of Lamb and Spring streets, Bellefonte Pa.

We are prepared at all times to furnish all kinds of supplies—hydrants, sinks, bath tubs, water closets, pipe—both lead and cast and wrought iron, either plain or galvanized—brass and other fittings, and everything in the plumbing line.

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The Press has also the best of correspondents in all the great cities of the United States, as well as financial and railroad experts in Chicago and the West, who keep the paper more than abreast with events.

The columns of the Sunday Press are enriched by contributions from those whose names are written high in our lists of great authors novelists, essayists, as well as from men of high rank in public life. The best authors know that their best audiences are the readers of the Daily, Sunday and Weekly Press.

In politics the Press knows no other master than the people and the past year has seen, as has been seen before, the marked fact that it is subservient to no political boss. It has no political ambitions to foster, but looks after the interests of its readers, and delivers itself upon the issues of the day in a manner both frank and fearless, letting the facts speak for themselves and evading no issues but meeting them all on the basis of fair play to all men at all times. Its pages know no distinctions and the rights of one class over another are neither recognized nor supported.

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1893.
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ILLUSTRATED.

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COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 28th day of Dec., 1892, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th onday of January, the 23rd day of January 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them shall be just.

Give under my eand, at Bellefonte, the is day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States.
WM. A. ISHLER,
29 30 4t Sheriff.


1893.
**HARPER'S WEEKLY.**
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is acknowledged as standing first among illustrated weekly periodicals in America. It occupies a place between that of the hurried daily paper and that of the less timely monthly magazine. It includes both literature and news, and presents with equal force and felicity the real events of current history and the imaginative themes of fiction. On account of this very complete series of illustrations of the World's Fair, it will be not only the best guide to the great Exposition, but also its best souvenir. Every public event of general interest will be fully illustrated in its pages. Its contributions being from the best writers and artists in this country, it will continue to excel in literature news and illustrations, all other publications of its class.

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## THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

ORIGIN OF THE PECULIAR SYSTEM IN OUR GOVERNMENT.

It is now about seventy years since Chancellor Kent wrote: "If ever the tranquility of this nation is to be disturbed and its liberties endangered by a struggle for power it will be upon this very subject of the choice of a president. This is a question that is eventually to test the goodness and try the strength of the constitution, and if we shall be able for half a century hereafter to continue to elect a chief magistrate of the Union with discretion, moderation and integrity we shall undoubtedly stamp the highest value on our national character and recommend our Republican institutions, if not to the imitation, yet certainly to the esteem and admiration of the more enlightened part of mankind."

ORIGIN OF THE COLLEGE.

Of the constitutional method of selecting the president the learned commentator spoke with enthusiasm. "It would seem to be," he said, "as wise a provision as the wisdom of man could have devised. There is no other method under all the circumstances, peculiar to our political situation, which appears to unite in itself so many unalloyed advantages."

And yet one of the principal reasons which influenced the farmers of the constitution to adopt the electoral system has almost entirely ceased to exist or has been discovered to be without foundation.

There was no subject which came before the great Federal convention upon which the members differed more widely than upon the executive. Under the old articles on confederation, under which the people had lived since the close of the war, there was no president. The question now was, if there should be an executive, whether it should consist of two or more men, how long he should serve, what he should be called, and finally how he should be elected. All these were productive of long and in some cases, acrimonious debates. Some favored an election by the congress, some by a popular vote. But when the question of electing the executive by popular vote was put only one state voted for it. Then it was decided by the vote of all the states that the election should be by the congress and that he shou'd serve seven years. Then this was reconsidered and the system of election by electoral colleges was agreed upon.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S IDEA.

Nothwithstanding all this division of opinion, when the instrument, as completed, was laid before the public, strange to say this electoral system was almost the only feature of the constitution which escaped censure in the bitter debates and discussions upon it. And strongest of all it was that the people should have conceded that the distrust of their own capacity to select a proper person for so high an office should have been a valid reason for its adoption. The Federal Farmer, which was one of the strongest opponents of the constitution, conceded that the election of the president was pretty well guarded. "It was desirable," wrote Alexander Hamilton, "that the immediate election should be made by men most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to the station and acting under circumstances favorable to deliberation and to a judicious combination of all the reasons and inducements that were proper to govern their choice. A small number of persons selected by their fellow citizens from the general mass will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to so complicated an investigation. The choice of several to form an intermediate body of electors will be much less apt to convulse the community with any extraordinary or violent movements than the choice of one who was himself to be the final object of the public wishes."

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

But the reason which influenced many in advocating the selection by electors rather than by the people was the idea of state sovereignty. It was the design that the election should be by states and that the majority received in one state should not go to swell the vote in another state. For the same reason, when the election of president goes into the house of representatives the vote there is also by states, Rhode Island or Delaware having as much voice as New York or Pennsylvania.

Hamilton's idea that the electors should, in making their selection for president, analyze the qualities adapted to the station has never once been attempted. No elector since the beginning of the government has ever ventured to oppose his private opinion to the views of the people who elected him. There is an implied pledge of honor and this has never been violated.

THE FIRST COLLEGE.

When the electors were chosen on the first Wednesday in January, 1789, it was well understood that George Washington was the choice of the country, except in Maryland and Virginia. In all the ten states which then, with New York, made no choice, constituted the United States of America, the electors were chosen by the legislature. In New York there was a deadlock, and no electors nor senators were chosen. The Massachusetts legislature as a body selected the two electors at large, and eight more were selected from twenty-four names sent from the congressional districts. In Maryland and Virginia alone was the election by the people. Maryland was an Anti Federal state. The campaign was a warm one, but the Federal party succeeded, because it was known to be favorable to Washington.

There were sixty-four electors and all voted for Washington, but for the vice-presidency there was a contest between George Clinton and Adams. The vote was divided, and Adams receiving the next highest vote for president, was the vice-president. Hamilton and others endeavored to defeat Adams by representing in some states that there was danger of a tie, and advising some of the electors to vote for Washington alone. At the second election the vote for Washington was also unanimous, and there was a contest for the vice presidency.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

It will be remembered that the constitution as originally adopted provided that "the person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. After the choice of the president the person having the greatest number of votes of electors shall be vice president." This would have the effect of having the president and vice president of different politics. The provision was repealed by the twelfth amendment to the constitution, which was submitted to the state in 1803 and which provides that the president and vice president shall be voted for separately. It is under this amendment that elections are now held. The incident which brought about the adoption of the twelfth amendment was one of the most exciting and momentous in the history of the country. When the choice of electors came in 1800 the Democratic or Republican candidates, as they were then called, were Jefferson and Burr; the Federalist candidates were John Adams and C. C. Pinckney. The electoral colleges then met upon different days, and as the returns came in from the various states the excitement became intense, as the tickets were running close together. It soon appeared that the Republicans had carried the country, but that no election had taken place because Jefferson and Burr had received an equal number of votes. Burr was intensely eager for the presidential office, although it had been understood he was the candidate for the vice presidency. It had been thought that one elector in South Carolina would vote for Jefferson and Clinton, but the failure of this threw the election into the house. Of the opposing candidates for the presidency Adams was president and Jefferson was vice president, each prevented by his office from taking an active, open part in the campaign. On the Democratic side Burr had conducted the canvass with consummate ability and claimed the fruits of the victory, and propably would have had it or there would have been a dissolution of the union but for the patriotism of Hamilton. In the house nine states were necessary for an election.

THE BALLOTING.

The balloting began Feb. 11, and thirty five ballots were taken. Jefferson received the vote of eight states. The votes of Maryland and Vermont were divided. For several days and nights the members did not leave the house. Some were sick and one was attended by his wife. The Federalists were willing to see Burr elected in order to injure the opposite party. Then Hamilton came to the rescue. The matter was finally settled by six Federalist members voting blank, which gave Jefferson ten states. It had been rumored that the Federalists were bent upon preventing an election in order to pass a law to put the government in the hands of an officer. Jefferson declared that this would have been followed by another constitutional convention, and it was openly declared that the middle states would arm to prevent any such usurpation. This danger happily averted, the twelfth amendment was adoped to prevent its recurrence.

This occasion and in 1824, when none of the four candidates, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Crawford nor Clay, received a majority of the electoral votes, were the only two times that the election has ever gone into the house.

ELECTORS CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE.

In the first years of the republic, as has already been stated, the common mode of selecting electors was by the state legislatures. Virginia was the first to elect by popular vote, and she was closely followed by Pennsylvania and Maryland. By 1832 electors were chosen by the people in all the states except South Carolina, which continued to elect by the legislasure until 1868.

As appointments by the legislature were gradually abandoned election by congress districts were substituted. This was regarded as by far the fairest method, and, whilst retaining the idea of the election of the president by states, it came nearest to an election by the people, for under this district system it was next to impossible to elect a man to the presidency against the will of a majority of the people. This has been done several times under the system which now prevails. The adoption of the present system came from partisanship. That party which was in a majority in a state was unwilling that the minority party should have any part of the electoral vote, as would inevitably occur in nearly all the states under the district system.

By 1828 all the states except Maryland and South Carolina were electing the electors on general ticket. The latter state appointed by the legislature and Maryland held on to the district system because the legislature was in the hands of a party which could not count on a majority in the state. Under the old constitution of Maryland the state senate was elected by electors, and was unanimous in its politics. These elections were apportioned in the state in such a way that the Federalists or Whig minority, as the case might be, could elect a majority of them and so usually secure the whole senate. Under the district system, therefore, the Whigs or Federalists could depend upon getting a portion of the electoral vote, while, if the election had been by general ticket, they would probably have secured none. But in 1832 Maryland abandoned the system and it has never been revived in any of the states until Michigan did so for the present election. Under the general ticket system it was supposed, of course, that the vote of a state would be solid for one or the other party as a voter would scarcely vote for some of the men on the ticket to elect one candidate and for others to counteract them. At the last election the electoral vote was divided in three states namely: Ohio, California and Oregon. This is the first time that such a thing has ever occurred. The presidential election held last fall was the twenty-seventh that has taken place in the United States.

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ABOUT THE ELECTION.

The local or Spring elections are held on the third Tuesday of February, and this year the date falls on the 21st. We have already published a full explanation of the changes inaugurated by the Baker ballot law, but a short resume may not be out of place at present.

The method of voting at the election is precisely simular to that specified for general elections.

The nominations must be made by primaries, however; or if no primaries are held, by a petition signed by at least 3 per cent. of the highest vote cast at the last general election for the offices for which the nomination is made.

In case the nomination is made by primary elections, the certificates of nomination must be filed with the auditors for their approval at least ten days before the election. Primaries are to be held by the committee of the different parties.

Objections to nominations, must be filed within three days after the last day for filing the nominations whether they are made by certificates or by nomination papers; but in the case of the first the objections are to be filed with the auditors, while in the latter, they must be filed with the Court of Common Pleas. It is the duty of the auditors to provide tickets for the electors, similar to those used at general elections; and to examine the bills for the same. After their approval, these are sent to the commissioners, and the expense is borne by the county.

It is to the interest of auditors and the public generally to see that nominations are made in good time in order that no trouble may be experienced in securing tickets and making other legal arrangements for the elections.

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WITHOUT DOUBT this is the severest, long continued spell of cold weather we have had for many years, and the fact may lead some people to think it is a condition which is "healthy," and that all disease germs will be killed. This is not correct. The germs of certain diseases will live in snow and ice, and be more active than ever when frozen out. Ice from contaminated or poisoned water is always dangerous. Typhus germs do not mind freezing a particle, and the same can be said generally of other microbes. When the frozen filth of a backyard is thawed out by the first sun it will be even more dangerous than when first formed. The dirt and garbage of the fall is bad enough, but much worse in spring regardless of the fall of snow and the severity of the freezing. While the keen freezing of the present continues there is a certain amount of safety, but this will not last long and then may come the deluge. The private citizen should be just as careful now as at any other time.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

## "DUMMY" AND THE LITTLE BOY THAT LED HIM.

He had neither heard nor spoken, and had lived fourteen years, and the boys in the village called him "Dummy." His home was a shanty under the hill, his father a day laborer, who spent most of his earnings at the saloons near by, and who gave but seldom a pleasant word to the weary wife and mother and the large family of children. "Dummy" received cuffs and kicks at home, and outside had stumps of cigars thrust into his mouth, and all sorts of indignities heaped upon him, until he would use his fists in self-defence, often getting the worst of the poundings by his opponents. One day, while fighting with a boy much larger than himself, a little fellow came along, looked at them for a minute, then going up to them, said to the big boy:

"Are you not ashamed of yourself? do you know God is looking at you?" Surprised he dropped his hands at his side and stood still, while John took "Dummy" and led him away, soothing him as they walked along toward the pleasant home in which he had been reared and taught by a pious mother "to do to others as he would have them do unto him"; and from that on he became the protector and friend of poor "Dummy."

The mute would always wait at the school-house door to receive the morning welcome, and at noon and night still waited to get a sight of the cheery face of little John, who could make him understand with a sign language all his own. And the dumb boy learned that it was not right to fight nor steal, it was not nice to drink nor smoke nor chew.

Many a time John would bring him home to see his own mother, saying, "See 'Dummy,' I know he can hear what I say. See how he loves me; and, mamma, I tell him that God loves him, and he must be good, and some day He will take him to His beautiful home, and he will be so happy: and while I'm showing it to him, 'Dummy' looks right up toward the sky, and his face gets so sunny. How I do wish I could do more for him."

So the days sped on and the bond of union grew stronger and stronger, the one receiving the sweet lessons of faith and trust, the other giving the full measure of what he had learned and believed, neither dreaming that they would so soon be called to part from each other. One day John was taken very ill, and was told by the physician that he had not many hours to live. He gave loving messages to each member of his family, and then said, "I would like to see 'Dummy.'" The messenger had not far to go, for the poor boy was standing under the window, knowing something must be wrong; and the tears began to fall as he was brought into the sick boy's presence. John beckoned to him to sit beside him on the bed, and wiping his tears from his eyes pointed heavenward, and with their unspoken language seemed to convey to the mind of the mute that he was going to the God they had talked of; and both looking up, their hands clasped, the soul of the one passed out to the unseen and eternal, while the other seemed to hear a voice from afar bidding him prepare to meet the "little child" that led him.

Long years have passed, and "Dummy" is a man, beloved by all with whom he comes in contact. He is a teacher of the deaf and dumb, and often shows his pupils the way "little John" made him understand that God cared for him and loved him.—*M. W. E., in Earnest Worker.*

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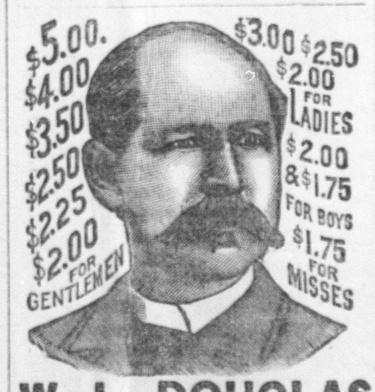


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## "LICENSE NO. 400."

BY J. F. COWAN.

It was blazoned in large, gilt letters upon the handsomely-painted wagon drawn down the street of the crowded city by fat, glossy bays.

I thought I detected something familiar in the good natured, stupid face of the portly looking driver, as I stood upon the curbstone waiting for him to pass. "Good-morning, Dan," I accosted him.

"Mornin' to you, sir. Oh, if it ain't the old master!"

"Yes, Dan," said I. "and the old driver seems to have found a better master, judging from this fine-looking turnout."

"I dunno, I dunno," said Dan, shaking his head slowly. "The 'master' may be all right, sir; but it's about the business I don't know, you see."

"I'll just jump in with you, Dan, and ride a piece; and we'll talk it over," said I.

"Glad to have you," said Dan, his face shining with a look of gratification as hearty as his words.

So I climbed up on the vacant end of the seat of the handsomely painted wagon, with its big, glossy bays, its brass-mounted harness, and its general air of prosperity and pride.

"First, tell me where you are going, Dan?" I asked.

"Well, sir," said he, scratching his head and fumbling in a pocket in the front of a canvass apron he wore over his coat, "I'll have to get out my order book to see sir; first place, No. 1910 Archer street. That's away out toward the suburbs, sir; a long drive."

"A pleasant one," said I, "Dan, if a man has a good conscience to take along with him. If you don't mind I'll just ride with you, and we'll talk over old times; and you can tell about how the world is using you. What is it you have to take there?"

"Let's see. Order 1," mumbled Dan consulting the book again, "One 5 G cask s-h-e-r—sher—sherry.' It's a cask of sherry wine, sir. It's a weddin', or somethin', they're to have out there. It's among the way-up people they are."

"So it says 'sherry wine' on the book, does it, Dan?" I remarked. "But I have an idea that if you and I could be out here about midnight or later, after the wedding is over and the wine has gone down the thirsty throats that will come to the feast, more in expectation of it than for any pleasure they hope to derive from seeing two hopeful young lives united as one in the beginning of a union of devotion, self-sacrafice and enjoyment of the kind which comes of living for others—"

"Some of them it is that'll have to be helped home in their carriages by that time," commented Dan, catching my idea in naming that late hour.

"And how about the homes they are carried to, Dan?" I asked. "You used to go home in that condition yourself formerly, and how was it?"

"Oh," said he, "there'll be crying wives children put away out of sight so as not to see the drunken man that they'll have to call 'father' next day. There'll be heart-aches all night, and headaches the next morning."

"True enough, Dan," said I. "If the right name were on your order book, then, order No. 1 would be one five gallon cask of silly babblings, of beastly helplessness, of blasted hopes, of heart-aches, of head-aches, and, perhaps, bad debts and the sheriff's hammer and poverty and want, and maybe crime in the end."

Dan turned and looked around at the cask in the wagon behind him, as though he expected to see the head flying out, and the hoops bursting and all this array of evils already crowding out.

"It's a sorry enough business, it is," he said, amongst the way-up people. But this here next order I am afraid has got more devilment in than t'other."

I looked at Dan inquiringly. And after he had numbled over his book awhile he gave me the information.

"It's a half of beer," he said. "It's going to a Hungarian shanty out at the edge of the town, where there's a baby to be christened, like as not. And a whole crowd of the brutes will gulp it down like thirsty cattle, and then fight and brawl over it. And like as not there'll be another wagon makin' a trip out that way before mornin'—the police patrol. It will be a God's mercy if some one isn't killed. I hardly ever make a trip of that kind, that the patrol wagon doesn't have to make a trip after me."

It was a ghostly idea of Dan's that some way appalled me as much as my fancy about the contents in the wine cask had him, a moment ago.

I kept turning my head over my shoulder, as if I could hear the clanging of the gong in my ears. And I expected every time I turned to see in our wake a spectral equipage with its white canvas cover, the driver sitting like some weird spectacle with braced feet, reins wound around his wrists, urging his fiery steeds to their highest speed, while in the thundering vehicle behind him I seemed to see a gory corpse stretched on the straw in the bottom, at the feet of the two stalwart men who supported the limp and besotted form of what had been, a few moments ago, a raging, murderous maniac, made so by the contents of the half barrel of beer in Dan's wagon, partaken of at the christening.

"Yes, sir," said Dan, as if meditating aloud, "everywhere I make a trip like this the patrol wagon has to foller. And there's the next place, which ain't much better."

I felt like saying, "For heaven's sake, Dan, if it is any worse let me out!" But someway I had a sort of horrid fascination in learning his business which would not let me speak.

"We'll drive round by the way of the alley," said Dan, winking at me in a mysterious manner, "and we'll rap at the back gate,—and it's meself that don't like to be doin' so mean a thing, but it's me orders from the house. We'll yell 'rags, old iron, paper rags,' three times—that's the way the old driver taught me, sir—and out'll come the frowsy head of a woman, that ain't no better than she ought to be, sir; and if the coast is clear, sir, she'll fetch out her bag of paper rags, jest as a blind, ye see, and out'll go these three kegs of beer through her coal-house window in a jiffy."

"But why so much secrecy, Dan? said I. "Your wagon reads 'License No. 400,' and a licensed whisky-seller doesn't need to smuggle kegs of beer to a customer by the way of the coal-house window."

"Ah, but you see, sir, it's the woman herself that ain't licensed. There's where the mischief is, sir. It's a 'speak easy' they call it, and if there was evidence against her, sir, it's to the work-house she'd be after a-goin.' There'll be a brawl in the house to-night, and jest as I'm tellin' ye, sir, the patrol wagon will follow after me."

"Is it possible, Dan," I said, "that you have become an accomplice in breaking the law?"

"I do as I'm bid," said Dan. "The house sells whiskey to whoever wants it, and asks no questions. It ain't bound to meddle with nobody's business. It ain't bound to drive a customer away, sir. I'm paid to drive the wagon, sir, and not to make the people mind the law."

As he spoke Dan reined the sleek horses up in front of a handsome building, with a gaily painted front, set with heavy, plate glass windows, the lower parts screened by rich curtains of oriental tapestry, the threshold a mosaic of tiles that would have been considered a work of art in a church vestibule or a public building, and the bar I caught a glimpse of it as the door opened to let out a portly, smooth-shaven man, glittered with trimmings of burnished brass and nickel plate. Truly, it was a palatial affair.

The owner, who stepped out to superintend the unloading of several cases of bottled wine, was dressed in the finest broadcloth, his cuff-buttons were of the heaviest gold, and his shirt front and his white hands glistened with gems.

"Dan," said I, as we drove away, "how about this place? Surely the patrol wagon doesn't follow you here? This is a prosperous neighborhood; respectability and plenty reign here."

For an answer Dan pointed me across the street, where was situated a large iron mill. I remembered the place. I had been accustomed when passing it to look through the windows and doors and see in the ruddy glare of the open furnaces the half naked forms of the sinewy workers hurrying about their tasks.

But now the windows and doors were closed; everything was silent. No smoke belched forth from the chimneys. No clanging rolls, and hissing retorts were heard.

"It's there nailed on the door you'll be apt to find the reason of it," said Dan.

And reason enough it was to be sure; a notice that the sheriff had closed down the works, and that the property would be offered at public sale, at a sacrifice, on a certain day.

"It's losin' money they were," said Dan, "and the men struck for more wages, and the business wofildn't stand it; and so they just broke up."

"But how is it, Dan," I asked, "that business is so prosperous upon one side of the street, and so unprofitable upon the other?"

"It's the difference in the business," said Dan knowingly. "On this side" (pointing to the iron furnace), "the owners pay five hundred men to work for them, and lose money on their work; but on the other side" (indicating the saloon with his thumb) "the owner has five hundred men working for him, and they pay him for the privilege."

"Good day, Dan," I said, "I must get down now. The very touch of your soft-cushioned spring seat would blister me after this. There's a heart-pang, or a crime, or a death, almost, in every stroke of your horses' hoofs. Dan, Dan!" I exclaimed, "don't you see that you are a part of a machine—a cog in the wheels that are grinding men, women and children to their death?"

"License No. 400," I repeated to myself, as the gilt emblazed letters receded from my view. "Heavenly Father, if this is the record of License No. 400 for the afternoon's work of one of its drivers, what a history it would be if the whole could be written! What man or woman could longer hesitate to declare that the great, burning question of the day is, how to stop licensing four hundred, and, perhaps five hundred such institutions, with a thousand worse ones, and a thousand more still worse, that are unlicensed, but that owe their life and their power for evil to the first?"

"License No. 400!" What would be the record of the other three hundred and ninety nine?

Pittsburg, Pa.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND ITS FOUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR: Twelve years ago quickly and without ostentation, was born the first society of Christian Endeavor. Twelve years have passed, and there is scarcely a language of a civilized nation into which the constitution has not been translated. God has multiplied the seed sown, until now we have 1,400,000 fellow members in over 23,000 societies, and never was the outlook so bright for Christian Endeavor as it is to-day. The only feeling that should animate our hearts is one of devout gratitude to Almighty God. There is no room for self-congratulation or for boasting. All that can be said is with deep humility to exclaim. "This is the Lord's doing."

For this God-given and God-giving movement in which so many are allowed to have a part, for the quickened religious life of a million and more young people, for the 120,000 members brought into the churches during the year, many will thank God on the second day of February, 1893. In the meeting for that week let every society give thanks for spiritual mercies vouchsafed to it, and invoke God's favor upon sister societies.

Christian Endeavor Day will soon be upon us, and particularly at this time the thousands and thousands of members of thousands of Christain Endeavor societies are thinking much of Dr. Clark, the founder of the first society. I have been asked so many times for personal items, referring to Dr. Clark, his good wife, Williston Church, and the first society that I have thought it appropriate to give you the following "pointers."

Francis E. Clark was born in Aylmer, Quebec, September 12, 1851. His parents, however, were both New Englanders, and at the time of his birth were temporarily living in Canada. Dr. Clark's father was a civil engineer, and died of cholera in 1853, contracting the disease from immigrants to who he was ministering in their hour of trouble Dr. Clark's mother died when he was seven years old. She was an earnest Christian worker, and planted more than one Sunday-school in Canada during her stay there. After her husband's death she taught school, and, relying entirely upon her own resources and energy, supported her family. While she wrote little for publication, she had literary ability fo a considerable extent.

At the mother's death the seven-year-old boy was adopted by his uncle, the Rev. E. W. Clark, and lived at Auburndale, Mass., and Claremont, N. H. Auburndale is Dr. Clark's home to-day, he having returned to live where his boyhood days were passud.

It was at Meriden N. H., that Dr. Clark prepared for college, graduating at Kimball Union Academy in 1869. Dartmouth College, his Alma Master, conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity in 1889. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1873 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1876. President Clark's adopted parents are living to-day at Westboro, Mass., the adopted mother now being a leader in missionary work in Massachusetts.

Williston Church, Portland, Maine, the birthplace of Christian Endeavor, had been organized three years when Dr. Clark accepted its pastorate. The church was the outgrowth of a mission Sunday-school, and a branch of the State Street Congregtional church of Portland.

The Christian Endeavor Society was organized February 2, 1881, in the parsonage of Williston Church. For four years previous to this date Mrs. Clark had gathered about her a band of boys and girls for Christian nurture and work. This band was called the Mizpeh Circle, and from this circle came many of the original members of the first Christian Endeavor society. As Mr. Pratt says: "Mizpah was the bud; Christian Endeavor the blossom." Most truly has Dr. Clark said that Mrs. Clark rocked the cradle in which the society was born.

At the meeting in the parsonage. February 2, 1881, Dr. Clark read the constitution to those present, explained the pledge, and fifty-seven signed as active members, and six associate members. Mr. W. H. Pennell, now of Boston, and one of the trustees of the United Society, was the first to sign the pledge and constitution.

Mr. H. B. Pennell, now of Boston, son of Mr. W. H. Pennell, led the first prayer-meeting, being at the time but eleven years of age.

The society grew rapidly. At the close of the first year it numbered one hundred and twenty-seven, having more than doubled its membership. Thirty of this number united with the church on profession of faith. The second year twenty-five more were converted; the third, an additional thirteen. All united with the church. At this time the society had an enrollment of over two hundred.

JOHN WILLIS BEAR,
General Secretary United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Boston, Mass., January 13, 1893.

THE Tribune has published a good deal of literature of one sort or another upon the road question and is likely to print much more before the mud road has become only a memory. Among certain classes of the people there is no want of interest, but there is no question of the continued lukewarmness of the farmer. The hesitation which he evinces is due to two or three causes. In the first place he dreads an increase of taxation. He imagines now that he is much more heavily taxed than any of his fellow citizens, and he fears that the adoption of any scheme of road improvement would add to the burdens under which he already groans. We imagine that it would be possible to prepare a bill which would relieve his apprehensions upon this point and it ought to be done. Another reason for his indifference is the conservative spirit which rules the average rural community. He complains about the condition of the roads in the fall and spring, and he knows they put him to great inconvenience and subject him to vexatious delay and possible loss, but they were good enough for his father and he guesses he can make out. He ought to get rid of this idea. Bad roads cost many dollars a year. Good roads would reduce his expenses, bringing the markets nearer, put money in his pocket. He will see this if he examines the question.—Altoona Tribune.

## HARRISON GOES ONE BETTER.

He gives President Cleveland a Point at His Own Game.

In February, 1889, a few weeks before he left the White House, Grover Cleveland issued an order putting the railway mail service protectorate. President Harrison extended the order to May 30, 1889, thereby enabling Republicans to have time to fill the places in that service before the order went into operation. There are about 8,000 Republicans holding positions in the railway mail service and they are all protected by civil rules. Following Cleveland's illustrious example as a civil service reformer, President Harrison issued an executive order placing all the free delivery postoffices in the country under civil service rules, thereby adding about 8,000 more Republicans to the protected list. In all by the original order and example of Grover Cleveland there are now about 16,000 employes of the government beyond the reach of grasping hungry and thirsty Democrats; and Grover Cleveland will not dare revoke that executive order. The sentiment in this country in favor of civil service reform is too strong for that.

A PROPOSAL is being widely circulated to give Government employment to idle labor on the principle that labor creates wealth and idleness destroys men. American has at present a million men most of whom are in enforced idleness. It is suggested that under the direction and management of the Engineer Corps of the Government, a department free from the taint of corruption or partisanship, and widely famous for its efficiency, we might employ a million or more laborers in building the Cap Cod Canal, the Hannepin Canal, the Nicaragua Canal, and the permanent improvement of the Mississippi river, besides the vast irrigation waters in the arid regions of the far west, the swamp land tract in the south, and the construction of better systems of public highways in all sections of nearly every state would be of incalculable advantage to the nation. The million of idle men are needy and they are consumers. If employed they would become good consumers snd every line of production would be stimulated. It occurs to us that this is a reasonable suggestion, the more so inasmuch as it is urged that thirty years ago the Government employed a million of men whose vocation was the destruction of wealth. Surely if we can employ armies to kill we ought to be able to employ armies to "make alive." Let this labor be paid for by the issue of full legal tender greenbacks to the extent of $50 per capita of total population and by long-time taxation of adjacent property that is to be benefited by these internal improvements. If we were laborers we should certainly send a monster petition to the next Congress asking for immediate steps to secure employment for us.


## CHILDHOOD AND OLD AGE.

The Tender Grandchild and a Well-to-do Old Gentleman of 72, Acknowledge Obligations.

The preparation that can be taken with safety and benefit by the tender infant, and that nourishes, strengthens, and cures the aged and infirm, is one that can truly be called scientific. Such a preparation was discovered by Dr. David Kennedy and named Favorite Remedy. It is prescribed and recommended the world over, by the medical profession, as the best medicine produced for the cure of all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

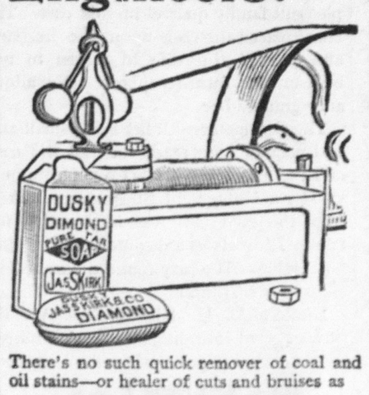
This beautiful child whose picture is shown here, is the grandchild of Mr. J. E. Palmateer of Athens, N.Y., who had been cured of gravel in the kidneys and insomonia, (sleeplessnes) finishes his letter by saying:

"But this is not all Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has done for our family. My little grand daughter had eczema the worst way; she was a mass of running sores from her ears around the entire neck to her cheeks. My wife gave her Favorite Remedy in small doses, and what was the result? To-day the sores have all disappeared, the skin is smooth and clear, and she is fat and rugged and as bright as a silver dollar.

Mr. Solomon Davis of North Kortright, N. Y., finds himself at 72 years, suffering from neuralgia, felt tired all the time, weak, languid, poor appetite, and no ambition. Thought at his age nothing could do him any good, but like hundreds of other people in his condition tried Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and began to get better at once, and now feels as hale and hearty as he ever did.

It is particularly pleasing when sickness is as common as now, to know that there is a remedy that cures disease, builds up the weak and debilitated, strengthens the nerves, and has restored to health and strength, men and women who have been confined to their homes for months on beds of sickness.

## Engineers!




There's no such quick remover of coal and oil stains—or healer of cuts and bruises as

## KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

because of its high percentage of tar.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.
White Russian Soap A Pure Soap; Contains No Adulteration.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

JOHN M. COBLE,
LEMONT, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNA

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order, at two dollars less a pair than than the same can be purchased in Bellefonte or any other large town.

First class work and material. Nothing cheap but the price. Satisfaction guaranteed in fit and style.

All I ask is one trial, I know that after that I shall have your trade.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS AS ABOVE
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## A Trip to the World's Fair FREE!

To any worthy man or woman, boy or girl. If you wish to visit the
World's Columbian Exposition
at Chicago, for one week or more, free of all expense, on easy conditions, write at once. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.
World's Fair Entertainment Dept.
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Cor. Dearborn & Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.
46 8t

## EUREKA!

OUR MOTTO:
Quick Sales and Small Profits.

The EUREKA CASH GROCERY, Bush Arcade Block, is the place to buy Groceries GOOD AND CHEAP. We have always been selling goods at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES bu now we intend to do better than ever and will sell goods at prices that will astonish everyone. Times are hard and we cannot expect to make much. Below we quote you a few of our prices to show that we mean business.

3 cans of Corn for 25 cts.; 3 cans of Peas 25 cts.; 3 cans of Lima Beans for 25 cts.; 6 bars of Soap 25 cts.; Coffee 23–25–26–28–35 cts. per pound; 1 package Mince Meat 11 cts.; Mixed Tea (a number one quality) only 40 cts. per pound; Soup Beans 6 cts. per quart.

The above is a fair sample of our prices. Call and be convinced.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
HIGH STREET, - - BELLEFONTE
M. P. TUTEN, PROPRIETOR.

## HONEST.

In these days of adulteration and fraud, in all branches of business and pursuits, it is pleasing to know that there is one medicine prepared which is strictly pure. Such medicine is Sulphur Bitters in curing scrofula; you can depend on them every time. W. B. EVERTS, A. M., Charleston S. C.

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

## CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

## CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

## SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

## HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

## ACHE

is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

COMPLEXION PRESERVED
DR. HEBRA'S
VIOLA CREAM

Removes all Freckles, Pimples, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, thereby producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. For sale at druggists or mailed for 50c. Send for circular.

G. C. BITNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.


## BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

N. Y. C. & R. R. R. R. LESSEE.

November 16, 890.

Direct communication made with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Williamsport for Philadelphia, New York and intermediate points.

| READ UP | | STATIONS. | READ DOWN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No 35 | No 41 | | No 32 | No 38 |
| P. M. | | | | P M |
| 1 35 | | Gazzam | | 2 25 |
| 1 27 | | Kerrmoor | | 2 33 |
| 1 18 | | New Milliport | | 2 49 |
| 1 10 | | Olanta | | 2 47 |
| 1 00 | | Mitchells | | 2 56 |
| 12 20 | P M | Clearfield | A M | |
| 12 00 | 9 15 | | 7 00 | 3 30 |
| 11 41 | 8 55 | Woodland | 7 19 | 3 50 |
| 11 34 | 8 48 | Bigler | 7 26 | 3 57 |
| 11 28 | 8 43 | Wallaceton | 7 42 | 4 03 |
| 10 35 | L 7 50 | Philipsburg | L 7 25 | L 3 55 |
| 11 30 | A 8 45 | | A 8 20 | A 4 50 |
| 11 05 | 8 20 | Munsons | 7 55 | 4 25 |
| 10 42 | 7 55 | Peale | 8 21 | 4 51 |
| 10 17 | 7 33 | Gillintown | 8 44 | 5 14 |
| 10 09 | 7 25 | Snow Shoe | 8 52 | 5 22 |
| 9 02 | 6 27 | Beech Creek | 9 46 | 6 27 |
| 8 47 | 6 13 | Mill Hall | 10 00 | 6 43 |
| 8 41 | 7 07 | Lock Haven | 10 08 | 6 52 |
| 8 32 | 5 57 | Wayne | 10 15 | 7 03 |
| 8 10 | 5 35 | Jersey Shore | 10 35 | 7 25 |
| 7 35 | 5 00 | Williamsport | 11 10 | 8 00 |
| A. M. | P M | | A M | P M |
| A. M. | P M | | A M | P M |
| 7 15 | 2 56 | Williamsport | 11 55 | 11 05 |
| 11 30 | 11 33 | Philadelphia | 4 05 | 6 50 |
| | 10 08 | New York via Easton | 5 50 | |
| 7 30 | 8 35 | New York via Phila. | 8 30 | 9 20 |
| P M | A M | | P M | A M |

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.—Clearfield Accommodation leaves Gazzam at 8.30 a m and 6.09 p m, arriving at Clearfield at 10.15 a m and 7.30 p m.

Gazzam Accommodation leaves Clearfield at 6.10 a m and 4.00 p m, arriving at Gazzam at 8.00 a m and 5.30 p m.

Sleeping car on Through Express, both ways between Williamsport and Philadelphia (Ninth and Green street station) daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS—At Gazzam with stages to and from Ansonville, Berwinsdale and Bell's Gap Railroad. At Clearfield with stages to and from DuBois and Penfield. At Jersey Shore with Pine Creek Division of Fall Brook Railway. At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for all points East.

F. E. HERRIMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
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CHASE'S HORSE HEAD HORSE BLANKETS

are the strongest and best.

Chase's Plush Lap Robes

are the standard. The plush will not shed. All robes have the name Chase either woven in the binding or sewed on the corner.

FIRST-CLASS DEALERS WILL SELL NO OTHERS.

L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

**FREE** A Sample of Electric Liniment GIVEN AWAY at GREEN'S PHARMACY. 46 4t

**Bellefonte Republican,**

To Correspondents.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

## Local Department.

—We are sorry our paper is so late this week but we have had a libel suit on hand that took up so much of our attention and that of our foreman, Mr. Gates, that we have not been able to "make it" on time.

—"Fast Mail" at the opera house Saturday evening. Get your tickets now.

—The corrected time table of the P. R. R. and branches appears in this issue of the Republican.

—The Farmer's Institute at Centre Hall opened to-day It will continue up till tomorrow evening.

—It is said that the Undine Hose company now have in contemplation the purchasing of a steamer.

—Carter's "Fast Mail" is one of the greatest scenic productions on the stage. See it Saturday evening.

—The list of applications for liquor license in this county will this year be almost twice as long as heretofore.

—If you want a good job of work done in the printing line bring it to the Republican office we do good work at low prices.

—The township auditors should at once place there orders for election tickets or when February 21st. comes around they might have none to vote.

—A new school house is to be erected in Snow Shoe. It is to have four rooms. This is an innovation long needed there and to be greatly appreciated if once gotten.

—They say that there are some men in Bellefonte, who allow their wives to support them in whole or in part by working hard over a wash tub. Some men have very little sense of shame.

—All the postoffices in the United States were closed last Friday from 2 to 4.30 p. m., out of respect to the memory of ex-president R. B. Hayes, whose funeral occurred that day.

—Rev. James Jameson, D. D., a native of Centre country, and a brother of Mrs. Mary E. Hoover, of Bellefonte, died at his home in Los. Angeles, Cal., January 15, 1893, aged 87 years.

—During Mr. Robert Hunter's absence from his desk Mr. Harry L. Jackson will be acting Commissioner's clerk. Harry is an efficient bookkeeper and accountant and can perform the various duties entailed with ease.

—Carter's "Fast Mail" will be the next attraction in Garman's opera house. It will appear on Saturday evening, January 28th. The play is a good one with a deep plot, and rendered by a superior company of players. Don't fail to see it.

—On Wednesday evening of last week a musicale was given in Bush's Hall by members of the Episcopal church, under the direction of Mrs. Benton. The proceeds will be added to the new organ fund which now makes over $2000 cash in hand laid by for the purchasing of a new pipe organ for the Episcopal church.

—Mrs. Aaron Williams, of Bellefonte. has a class of young ladies in the Methodist Sunday school to which she is much attached. Last Saturday evening she entertained them at her home on Howard street. A bounteous repast was served and an enjoyable time had. The party broke up at about eleven o'clock.

—Messrs. A. J. Cook, H. Y. Stitzer, Jared Harper, C. T. Gerbrick, George Valentine, Daniel Garman and John Olewine, the jury appointed to assess the damages incurred by the opening of Armor street met and discharged their duties last Thursday. The amount of damages has not yet been made public.

—J. Zeigler, chairman of the county prohibition party has called a convention to meet at the court house in Bellefonte, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 1.30 o'clock p. m. It will continue through the afternoon and evening. Able speakers will be present and fine music will be rendered by Myer's Orchestra. The admission will be free and all especially the ladies are invited to come.

—L. E. Anderson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, of East Bishop street, Bellefonte, 11 years and 15 days old, who has been sick for some time, died last Tuesday night at 10.45 o'clock. He was born in Bellefonte Jan. 10, 1881. About 9 years ago he contracted a cold on his lungs from which he never recovered. He was a bright lad and will be sadly missed by his parents.

—Years ago roast pig was not an uncommon dish but in these later years it is a rare thing to see roast pig on the table. Last Saturday, however, the young people at Senator Meek's home determined to test the quality of roast pig as a dainty dish, which they did, and found it to be a dish fit to set before a king. They invited some young friends to enjoy the novelty with them.

### JANUARY COURT.

What Has Been Done This Week in the Hall of Justice.

January sessions of court opened Monday morning at 10 o'clock with Judge Furst presiding and Associates Riley and Faulkner on the bench. The constables' reports and hearing of petitions took up the most of the morning's session and not a little of the afternoon's.

Ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunkle was appointed Court crier to fill the place made vacant by the death of the venerable Bertram Galbraith. The grand jury was polled, Mr. S. H. Williams appointed foreman, the men were sworn. retired to their room and proceeded to examine the bills presented to them.

The first case taken up on Monday afternoon was Leah A. Royer vs. Jacob F. Royer, her husband, charged with desertion. There was nothing but an unpleasant family quarrel in this case. The court placed the costs upon the husband and directed the wife to return to her husband for future support. No allowance granted her.

The Commonwealth list being small and and none of them ready for trial the case of R. C. Bower's Granite Co., of Vermont, vs. Cyrus Hunter, of Stormstown, taken from the civil list, was next called for trial. It involved a disputed bill of $32 for marble. The jury found a verdict in favor of Mr. Hunter.

Estate of C. H. Hirlinger vs. W. H. Benner, civil case, litigants from Philipsburg, to recover price of suit of clothes. Verdict $17.50 for plaintiff.

On Tuesday morning case of Com. vs. George E. Weld—E. G. Jones prosecutor. Suit brought to recover the value of a lot of wood claimed to have been stolen, near Port Matilda. Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next case was that of J. R. McClellan vs, George Bradford. The facts briefly stated, as brought out on trial, were that Bradford converted $48 worth of hay on the Lee farm, in Potter township, belonging to the plaintiff, which was purchased by him at a public sale on the Lee farm in March, 1892.

Com. vs. John L. Rockey, assault with intent. Prosecutrix, Rebecca A. Welner. True bill.

Com. vs. Harry Thompson; f. and b. True bill.

Com. vs. Philip Flora and Henry Swab; larceny. Prosecutor, Samuel Page. Bill ignored.

Com. vs. Wm. Armstrong and John Burns, Jr.; assault and battery. Prosecutor, Jere Funk. True bill.

Com. vs. Lewis Watson and Peter McGovern; forcible entry and detention. Prosecutor, Samuel Midlain. Verdict not guilty, costs: Peter McGovern pay three fourths and Lewis Watson pay one-fourth of the costs.

Com. vs. Wm. Thomas, f. and b. Defendant pleaded guilty and usual sentence was imposed.

Com. vs. Ed. Matley and John Brunno, Jr. Case tried on Wednesday; jury returned verdict of guilty. Sentence: Ed. Matley pay fine of $10 and one-half the costs; John Brunno, Jr., pay fine of $20 and-half the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Furst P. Crider; attempt to fire building in Bellefonte. Grand Jury, to the surprise of all, ignored the bill.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. W. H. Musser and Edward T. Tuten, indicted for malicious libel, on motion of the District Attorney a *nol pros* was granted by the Court in favor of Mr. Tuten because he furnished the name of the author of the libellious communication. In the case against Mr. Musser the Commonwealth proved him to be the author and that Mr. L. C. Bullock, the plaintiff was the person referred to in the article. The defense, although not entering a plea of justification, conducted their case on that line. The hearing of witnesses, argument and the Judge's charge took up the greater part of Wednesday. The jury retired and were only out about one-half hour when they brought in a sealed verdict, court having adjourned, which, when opened this morning was found to be guilty in manner and form as indicted.

### ADAM BOWER DEAD.

Adam Bower died at his late residence about two and one half miles below Aaronsburg last Friday evening, Jan. 13 aged 54 years, 2 months and 14 days. Deceased was the son of Henry and Sarah Bower. He was the youngest of a family of 11 children, three sons and four daughters of the parent family are left who survive him. He had been suffering for at least five years with a complication of disease, but a few weeks ago took a severe cold from the effects of which he died. His wife and one son preceded him to enternity, the former about 18 months ago. Two sons, the remaining members of the family are left to mourn the departure of a kind father. His remains were buried in the family lot in the Wolfe Chapel cemetery last Thursday forenoon, Rev. A. G. Wolf, of the Lutheran church officiating.

### P. O. S. OF AMERICA.

District President E. E. Erhard Thursday evening of last week installed the newly elected officers of Washington Camp No. 639 P. O. S. of A., of Bellefonte. These officers serve for the ensuing six months. They are: President, W. D. Dukeman; V. P., Henry Benner: R. S., George B. Crawford; Financial Secy. William Kline; Treasurer, David Barlet; M. of Form, George H. Harmon; Conductor, William Hill; Outside Guard, David M. McClellan; Inspector, George Shilling; Trustee, Geo. Harmon.

This organization is in a flourishing condition and Mr. Erhard is exactly the proper man for District President.

### DEATH OF JACOB GEPHART.

Jacob Gephart, of Millheim, died at his residence Wednesday morning of last week after quite a brief illness. The cause of his death was a complication of diseases superinduced by a severe cold. He was the only surviving brother of Hon. J. P. Gephart, of Bellefonte, and was aged about 63 years. He was a son of Michael Gephart, who moved to Millheim in 1826. Deceased died on the same ground where he was born in 1831 and in the mean time has raised a family of six children all grown to man and womanhood. He leaves a wife and these children. The oldest of the latter is Calvin, a Lutheran minister in active service; Mrs. Maggie Shock, living at New Berlin; James, a practicing attorney at Seattle, Washington, and Jerome of the same place; Clair, a prosperous music dealer of Millheim and Salina, who was recently married to Mr. Goodhart, of Millheim.

Mr. Gephart was of an unusually quiet disposition and everybody was his personal friend. He always attended to his own business first and when that was done he found no time to bother with that of any body else. He was industrious, frugal and gathered together quite a competency. He had the satisfaction of knowing when he died that he had lived a good life and could die with the full assurance of a still better future. The funeral took place from his late residence, Wednesday of this week.

### TEMPERANCE REVIVAL.

On Sunday, Feb. 19th, there will commence a series of Gospel Temperance meetings in the Court House in Bellefonte, to continue every evening for one week. These meetings will be held under the auspices of the W. C. T. and B. T. Unions, of Bellefonte, and will be conducted by the noted Gospel Temperance Evangelist, Joe T. Hess, of Clarendon, N. Y. There will be two grand Union meetings on Sunday at 2.30 p. m. and evening, to which all Temperance organization and religious bodies in the county are invited to take part; and the invitation is especially extended to those who are not members of any temperance organization or religious society to come in and occupy the front seats, and you may hear words that will be good for your soul. As they will proceed from a thoroughly reformed man, who knows how it is himself, as he has been there. Look out for this heading during the next three weeks, you may see something that will interest you. These lectures will be free.

—Last Sunday, William Allison, of Howard died very suddenly. He was a citizen much respected by all who knew him. He went to the barn to hitch up a team to ride to church at Jacksonville, and then returned to the house and sat down for a while before starting, and, in a few moments was dead. Heart disease was thought to be the trouble. The funeral took place last Wednesday morning. A large concourse of friends and relatives followed the remains to their last resting place in Cedar Hill cemetery. He leaves a family, a wife, four sons and one daughter. He was about 66 years old and was most familiarly known all over the county as "Squire Allison." It is said that he was never known to be sick more than a day or two at a time in his life.

—The name of Lincoln J. Carter is well known among theatre goers, and when it is announced that Carter is to appear in Bellefonte it is also well known that it will be in that best and most thrilling of drama's, the "Fast Mail." Not a dull place in the play from beginning to end. Full of exciting situations and thrilling climaxes. The audience held spellbound from start to finish. The play is well staged, handsomely costumed and rendered by a company every member of which is a star and artist. If you miss this play you will will long regret it.

The 5th Pa. Cavalry Regiment Association will hold there next Reunion and banquet on February 22, 1893, at Cavalry Post 35 G. A. R. Hall Broad & Wood St., Philadelphia, Pa. Hoping that every surviver of the Regiment be present. The Committee will have every thing in first class style for the boys. Plenty of rations for all and well cooked.

yours respectfully
Charles S. Steiger,
1028 Leithgow St., Phila. Pa.

### GROUND HOG DAY.

One week from to-day will be the 2d of February and ground hog day. According to believers in the ground hog's ability to prognosticate the weather, if that day be clear and the sun shines, the animal will be scared at his shadow and retire to winter quarters, there to remain during six weeks more of winter weather. If on the contrary the day is cloudy, the backbone of winter may be considered broken.

—For a long time now Bellefonters have had a surfeit of slow mails, and have been longing for something faster. We are happy to announce that in this line they can be accommodated, as Lincoln J. Carter's "Fast Mail" will be in Bellefonte on Saturday night and then everybody in town can enjoy the benefit. Now when it comes don't fail to take it in.

### NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Table Linen: Embroidered Tea Cloths: Glass And China: Notes And Answers.

Combination silk and linen table cloths, bordered on two sides by knotted linen fringe, and on the remaining sides by silken fringe, are the latest novelties in dining-room napery. White remains first choice, but pale blue, salmon-pink or yellow are quite popular, and the combination cloths above mentioned, exhibit these light hues to great advantage. Present styles of ornamentation are particularly durable, such as hemstitching, drawn-work and *Spachter* or German hand-work; the latter being in many cases entirely button-hole stitch in silk or linen thread, consequently not liable to wear out. A large table cloth is not necessary at afternoon teas or lunches, but at the centre of polished mahogany, or cherry wood table, an embroidered tea cloth, one yard and a quarter, or one yard and a half square is placed, and shell or leaf shaped doilies embroidered to match are used as mates. Tea-cloths embroiderhd in colors are very pretty on perfectly plain white linen table cloths of the finest quality, called "linen sateen," brought out for this special purpose. Doilies and tea-cloths must match exactly, and are usually sold in sets; the former ranging from $3.00 to $15.00 per dozen; the latter from $3,25 to $55.00 apiece.

Linen Table Scarfs.

one yard and a quarter, to two yards and a half in length are also used (always across) on polished wood tables, with, drawn-work or hemstitched borders, sometimes both; occasionally a woven leaf-pattern border between those of hand-work affording additional variety. Sheets and pillow cases are still hemstitched, and here industry as well as individual fancy finds full scope—one side of a pillow case being almost covered with raised embroidery, thus forming a sham. Towels are still hemstitched the most useful kind being without fringe, and at the great annual linen sale, now in progress at the well-known house of Lord & Taylor, all the beautiful novelties above described, as well as standared goods may be had at greatly reduced prices, previous to taking stock.

While Cut Glass Remains Standard.

crystal glass is so beautiful as to be a powerful rival, and long, slender green or white vases (epergnes) ornamented with gilt, are shown for table decoration. Pitchers of similar manufacture in various sizes are also used as vases. A very pretty novelty is a little green glass cart on two gold tired wheels, a barrel at the centre serving as one vase, and the gilt cart tongue terminates in a green lily, forming a second. Many small flower stands are so co constructed that they can be connected by an arch of green or white crystal glass.

"Kittie Newton." Decorated china is now extremely fashionable for comb and brush handles, round or oval hand mirrors, and your pincushion might be of colored velvet set in a china stand. White Brussels net, embroidered with tinsel thread is a novelty in toilet mats, and delicately perfumed mouchoir cases of painted silk or satin may be taken as a matter of course. While Pears' soap is now a necessity in every well furnished toilet, being in such enormous demand, that dealers are oftentimes forced to sell it at a very low profit. Both scented and unscented contain 40½ per cent of glycerine which accounts for their delightfully emollient qualities and the former owes its exquisite oder to Attar of Roses.

"Mrs. E. T." A new idea in serving raw oysters is to transfer them into pinkish semi-transparent, gilt edged china shells, put on finely crushed ice in a handsome soup plate. White and gilt sets are very stylish, the great partiality for green however has extended to china, and green and gold combination are preferred to any other.

Verona Clarke.

### A DISTRICT INSTITUTE.

The second District Institute of the teachers of the townships of Taylor, Half Moon, Worth, Huston, Union and Unionville borough will be held at Julian on Saturday February 18. Institute to convene at 9 o'clock a. m.

The following officers were elected for this meeting: Pres. J, H. Harpster; Vice Pres. Miss Clara Kline; Secty. Miss Jennie Talhelm.

Committee on programme. W. G. Woomer, W. E. Spangler, O. D. Eberts, J. O. Harpster, J. F. Goss and W. H. Williams.

Committee on entertainment, etc.; Misses Jennie and Tryphena Talheim, and Mr. E. R. Williams.

Teachers are requested to bring music books used at last session of the county Institute.

### BNRNED TO DEATH.

On Wednesday of last week, Mrs. John Gearhart, of near Philipsburg, went to a neighbor's for a bucket of water, leaving her little 2-year-old son Eddie and the baby in the house alone. Eddie was a stirring, mischievous little fellow and for fear of danger, Mrs. Gearhart took the matches and hid them in the sink drawer, shutting the drawer on a piece of cloth tightly. She was not gone long, but when the came back she found Eddie lying on the floor burned to a crisp. His clothes were burned entirely off. He lived about an hour. He had managed to open the drawer and get the matches, and from the indications sat down on the floor and lighted them, probably dropped them in his lap when they burned his fingers.

### PRESBYTERIANS TO OCCUPY THEIR CHURCH NEXT SUNDAY.

The pastor and trustees of the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte, have for some time been earnestly working to get some distinguished preacher of the true faith to assist in the rededication of the church several prominent ministers in the church were written to but it seems that they cannot be got. Some have expressed an earnest desire to come but did not like to absent themselves from their own society at this time of the year. Mr Laurie, the pastor of the church will therefore have to get along without that class of help. In the morning of Sunday Jan 29 he will preach the usual sermon in the church. In the evening there will be a service of song and praise with short addresses by the pastor and members of the church Mr. D. F. Fortney, one of the trustees spoke last Sunday in relation to assinging pews to families, as far as possible the same pews will be given as was occupied before the repairs were made as near as may be and that pew holders would be notified by mail during the week as the church had not been enlarged any and as there is a great demand for seats some small families may have to take half a pew or in other words two families may have to occupy one pew. The church will be open next Saturday afternoon so that members who wish can see where their seats are of course the doubling up would not be resorted to if it was not necessary.

### PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Robert McCalmont is again out and attending to his business after a second serious spell of sickness.

Mrs. Isaac Maitland, of Williamsport, is visiting at the residence of her father, Mr. Daniel Garman, on High street, Bellefonte.

W. R. Peoples, of Lycoming county a young lawyer of rising fame was in attendance upon court this week in the interest of the Beech Creek railroad company. A Mr. Ingraham, lost a cow which he claimed was killed on the railroad named above a verdict was given in favor of Inrgaham. It appeared to our inexperienced eye however as though the counsl for the railroad was getting read to make a case for appeal to the supreme court in order to test the new fence law as it may affect the interest of railroad companies.

—Richard Brooks, of Gilltown, about one and one half miles from Pleasant Gap, died last Wednesday evening about eight o'clock. He was a man about 74 years old and had been a farmer all his life, honest and upright in all his dealings and much beloved by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and nine children. Samuel and his brother Lemuel, two of his sons, are well known to the patrons of the Republican as they worked for this paper for years and saw every subscriber in the county, once a year at least. The funeral will leave the house at one o'clock next Saturday afternoon and proceed to the Advent church near Zion where the services will be held. His body will be laid to rest in the cemetery at Zion.

—Last Wednesday evening Mrs. Wm. Eckley and her daughter Bella who lives at Coleville, near Bellefonte, were in town to attend the Methodist revival. When returning home their horse, which Miss Bella was driving, came so fast down High street that Mrs. Eckley was frightened and jumped out near the Republican office on the bridge and fell striking her head. She was picked up unconscious and carried into Green's drug store. Dr. Fairlamb examined her and found her badly hurt about the head and face. It was an hour before she recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

Married.—At the home of the bride on South Allegheny street, Bellefonte, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, 1893, by Rev. W. A. Houck, of the Methodist church, Mr. Frank Crosthwaite to Miss Margaret Haupt. About thirty friends of the young people assembled to witness the ceremony. A banquet was served consisting of all the delicacies of the season. The bridal pair departed on the 8.45 train for a short trip amid the hearty congratulations of all. A large number of very handsome and costly presents were presented to the bridal pair. We wish them a long, prosperous and happy life.

—Daniel Runkle, aged some 70 years, died at his home at Spring Mills Thursday, Jan. 19. He was a brother of Mrs. John Brachbill, of Bellefonte, and one of the best men of the neighborhood in which he lived. The funeral took place Saturday forenoon at 10 o'clock.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KINDTHAT CURES."

### HUNTER--BUTTS.

A Beautiful Wedding of Two Prominent Young People.

It was just about five o'clock Wednesday evening when a continual stream of people could be seen going into the newly remodeled Presbyterian church and the casual observer could readily see that an event of more than ordinary importance was about to transpire. And so there was; the vast crowd gathered to see the marriage ceremony performed that would unite in wedlock Mr. Robert F. Hunter, present Commissioners' clerk, and Miss Emma G. Butts, daughter of Mrs. Mary Butts, of Allegheny street. The new interior of the church, the gleam of the many lights to-gether with the soft strains of the new pipe organ, under the careful manipulation of Mr. George Brandon, Jr., formed a scene in just keeping with the brilliant event about to transpire.

It was just at 5.30 o'clock when the signal notes of the "Bride's Chorus" from Lohengrin, by Wagner, pealed forth in melodious strains. The first notes was the signal for the entrance of the bridal party, which simultaneously filed in by the tower door. First came the ushers, six in number, as follows: James Laurie and H. C. Quigley, Geo. L. Jackson and Geo. R. Meek, and C. M. Parrish and Chas. R. Kurtz, who slowly marched up the aisle to the front and separated to either side of the pulpit. Then came the bridesmaids and groomsmen as follows: Miss Mame Butts escorted by Mr. Charles Foster; Miss Nancy Hunter and Walter G. Butts and Miss Marie Johnston and Hard P. Harris. The gentlemen escorted the ladies to the left of the pulpit while they took up position on the right. The last and most interesting party of all then made their appearance in the persons of the prospective bride and groom, Miss Emma Butts gracefully leaning on the arm of Mr. Robert Hunter; they proceeded down the aisle and completed the circle around the pulpit,

While the great organ still pealed forth soft and melodious strains Dr. William Laurie, D. D., stepped forward and performed the ceremony using the ring; he was assisted by Rev. George Elliott. The stillness which at this time pervaded the building rendered the responses clear and distinct as the young couple took their marital vows.

The bride was arrayed in a dress of white brocade silk with long veil and carried a boquet of bride's roses. The bridesmaids wore white silk mulle and carried perle roses. The groom, groomsmen and ushers were all arrayed in full dress suits.

After the ceremony the bridal party, with the bride and groom in the lead, filed out of the church by the opposite aisle. Carriages at the door conveyed them and the invited guests to the number of about one hundred to the residence of Mrs. Mary G. Butts, on Allegheny street, were a reception was held. Prof. Meyer's entire orchertra was present and discoursed sweet music while congratulations were being offered and refreshments served.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter departed on the 8.45 train for a two week's trip to eastern cities. When they return they will be "at home" in their handsomely furnished rooms in Crider's Exchange. Congratulations.

—Carter's "Fast Mail" is the next play on the list—Saturday night next.

—Last Saturday morning about 4 o'clock as a freight train over the Bald Eagle Valley railroad was going East and when at a point one-half mile east of Mill Hall, one of the tires of the engine suddenly broke, throwing nine cars off the track. Engineer Stonebraker in jumping from the locomotive had his thigh sprained and bruised. He was afterwards taken to his home in Tyrone. The wrecking crew from Tyrone cleared the tracks and the delayed trains were running by 10.30 o'clock.

### LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., Jan, 24, 1893

Geo. A. Albright, Reckford Knitting Machine Co, Mrs. N. R. Cromcer, W. H. Hussman, C. F. Huston, Edward Lucas, Margaret McDonald, Dalmaro Worth, Mary Watson.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. Fiedler, P. M.

—Mr. and Mrs. Kreamer, of East Howard street, Bellefonte, met with a sad affliction in the loss of a little child ten months old. The child died last Saturday morning and was buried last Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The little one had lived long enough in this world to become very dear to the family and will be sadly mourned and it has left a vacant place that never can be filled.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE